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'MONTSAME' NOTES TIKHONOV MESSAGE TO PEACE CONFERENCE

OW170224 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1746 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 August (MONTSAME)--Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has sent a message to the participants in the 6th General Conference of the Asian Buddhists for Peace.

Your forum has been convened at a time when the destinies of mankind are in danger. The actions of imperialist and reactionary forces lead to a greater tension in the world at large and Asia in particular, the arms race is being stepped up and military conflicts fanned. In this situation the fight for peace becomes an urgent and top priority task. The nations are ever more resolutely coming out against the threat of nuclear war. Your movement, which brings together people with various political views and convictions active in the peace crusade, contributes to this noble cause, the message reads:

The USSR consistently pursues the policy of peace. In describing relations of the Soviet Union with Asian countries, Leonid Brezhnev has emphasized that "our policy in this continent, and in the other continents likewise, is a policy of consolidating peace and firmly (?rejecting) the enemies of peace, a policy of peaceful cooperation with all who are ready for it, a policy of fraternal friendship with socialist countries, of solidarity with all forces of social progress, and of upholding the nations' sovereign rights. And we shall never abandon this unshakable Leninist foundation of our foreign policy."

The package of peace initiatives recently set forth by the USSR, the Soviet commitment not to be the first to resort to nuclear arms are yet another convincing indication of our country's devotion to the ideals of peace and social progress, the message said.

CSO: 1819/77

'TRUD': LAW-ABIDING CHINESE IN MPR TREATED FAIRLY

PM280735 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Jul 82 p 3

[Dispatch from Ch. Galsan, special correspondent of Mongolian trade union newspaper KHUDULMUR, and TRUD special correspondent P. Negoitsa under rubric "Reportage from Mongolia": "Seeing Things with an Unbiased Eye"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar-- For historical reasons several thousand Chinese are permanent residents of the Mongolian People's Republic, while still Chinese citizens. They enjoy equal opportunities with Mongolian citizens, but, as the Mongolian press reports, a substantial proportion of able-bodied Chinese living in the MPR is doing everything it can to avoid socially useful labor and is illegally engaging in private enterprise and black marketeering. This strikes at the very foundations of the policy of the MPRP and the Mongolian state and, as is clear from a MONTSAME agency report carried by our newspapers the other day, a group of PRD nationals has therefore been deported by decision of the Relevant Mongolian organs for engaging in criminal activities, contravening socialist legality and living off unearned income.

Beijing propaganda, which is adept at falsification and disinformation, exploits cases of this kind in order to twist the facts and to make out that in Mongolia the parasites shirking socially useful labor are being persecuted merely because they are Chinese. Meetings we have had in Ulaanbaatar have left us in no doubt as to the spuriousness of the Maoists' claims.

...We had been talking at the construction trust for 3 hours already but nobody wanted to stop. Behind every story there was a human story; just like a stream, every human life flows along an invisible course into the river of history.

Ren Shuosheng is the daughter of a professional artiste. She was born in Ulaanbaatar. She does not remember her father but her mother, who worked in a Chinese workers' club, was awarded the Order of the Polar Star on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the Mongolian Revolution.

After her mother's death, Shuosheng went to China but was unable to find work, so she decided to return to Mongolia for good. Even the birds, she said, fly to their native parts and Mongolia was my real home.

In Ulaanbaatar Shuosheng heads a construction team. The team comprises 16 people, including her husband. Like most of the workers in the team, Shuosheng belongs to Mongolian trade unions.

"Many of my friends," she told us, "work in the clothing industry and in workshops."

Shuosheng plans to retire soon. She is 52 years of age at present. She has two married daughters who have finished secondary school.

Here is another case. Han Sharong is 57 years old. He came to the MPR in 1945. He has six children and a Mongolian wife named Tsend-Ayuush. For the last 7 years he has been working in a construction trust in the capital. His team comprises 13 Chinese and two Mongolians. Two years ago he visited China, where he met with relatives. Asked whether or not he would like to emigrate to China, he replied that he has no intention of doing so. Sharong's children are attending a Mongolian school. His eldest son, Batbayar (a Mongolian name), is in the forces.

"I would find it hard to live in China," Sharong said. "I want my children to study and to have interesting lives."

Sharong has a small house with a television, radio and essential household goods.

"Just like Mongolian citizens," Sharong told us, "we can choose a trade to our liking and acquire the requisite skills. All of the country's schools and specialized academic institutions are open to our children. I am saying all this in order to stress once again that those Chinese citizens who work honestly in Mongolia can have a perfectly good life. At any rate, nobody has ever tried to demean my dignity as a human being."

Sharong's earnings are marked on his trade union card. They vary from month to month, since the construction trust does more renovation work in summer than during the cold time of the year, but they average out at a pretty fair sum.

Wang Baogui, a 30-year-old construction team leader, is also comfortably off. He related an experience which was a real eye-opener for him.

"I knew an elderly man by the name of Chao Futi, who ran his own vegetable store. Suddenly it became known that he had been deported for engaging in sabotage against Mongolia. Following this incident I became more wary and careful in my choice of friends and acquaintances among Chinese living, like myself, in Mongolia."

"My father has always been an example to me. For more than 20 years now he has worked at the No 1 Tets in Ulaanbaatar. He is top, that is, sixth grade, turbine mechanic. Whenever he has visitors he proudly shows off his testimonials and commendations for shock labor. He tells them of the joy of being a skilled specialist and feeling that you are needed by others."

"I have no desire to live in conflict with the laws of the country where I have grown up and married and where I have obtained work and am respected," Baogui continued. "Only those who work honestly can be my friends. I have no time for those who don't work and I condemn them as parasites. Unfortunately, however, there are such people among us, and one even encounters downright saboteurs like Chao Futi."

Baogui became visibly emotional.

"We are the same age," he said. "I believe that in our lifetime the day will come when China will live amicably with the Soviet Union and Mongolia. This is in the interests of every socialist country."

These are just a few personal histories. Many more examples of this kind could be cited, but they would all confirm that every Chinese now living in Mongolia has the right to decide for himself which path to take in life. All the prerequisites for this have been furnished. Those who, like Shuosheng, Sharong and Baogui, have chosen the path of honest labor have the same concern and attention lavished on them by the state as hundreds of thousands of their Mongolian fellow citizens.

CSO: 1819/77

ACTIVITIES OF MONGOLIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 May 82 p 3

[Article by O. Batsuh, responsible staff member of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association: "The Diverse Activity of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association"]

[Text] The organization of the study of the Russian language locally is one of the main directions of the work of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association. Today in the country more than 30,000 workers and rural workers of all ages are studying in the circles attached to the primary organizations of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association. The association has organized Radio University classes, is holding Russian language competitions and is publishing textbooks. Since 1970 the Association of Russian Language Instructors, which unites more than 1,000 specialists in the teaching of Russian philology, has been working in the association.

The activity of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association is diverse. It is setting as its goal the utmost development of the friendship and cooperation of the peoples of the two countries. During the 35 years of its existence the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association has developed into one of the most massive voluntary public organizations of the republic. Now it unites more than 540,000 people--in fact a third of the entire population of the MPR. Some 1,300 industrial and agricultural enterprises, organizations and educational institutions are collective members of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association.

The branches of this mighty tree of friendship consist of 28 aymag and city councils of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association and about 1,500 primary organizations. And all of them are active propagandists of the achievements of the Soviet people in the building of communism and the successes of comprehensive Mongolian-Soviet cooperation. The extensive promotion of the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress occupies a special place in the work of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association.

The association organizes lectures and discussions at enterprises, meetings with Soviet people, trips to the USSR, as well as exhibitions, film festivals, evenings of friendship and various measures in honor of memorable dates in the life of the two peoples. Since 1952 months of Mongolian-Soviet friendship have been held regularly, usually on the eve of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The

Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association maintains close ties with the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society.

The holding in Mongolia of Days of the Union Republics of the USSR has become a tradition. Under the supervision of the association all the aymags of the MPR have established direct friendly relations with oblasts, krais and autonomous republics of the Soviet Union. Ulaanbaatar and Irkutsk, Darhan and Ulan-Ude have become sister cities and are cooperating successfully.

Now the association is preparing for the celebration of a significant date in the life of the fraternal Soviet people--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. It will also become a major holiday for the Mongolian people. And the Seventh Congress of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, which will outline the tasks of the further development of the activity of the association, will be held in November of this year.

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CSO: 1819/57

WATER MANAGEMENT DURING SEVENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN OUTLINED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by MPR Minister of Irrigation B. Bars: "Water Management for the Seventh Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] The 18th MPRP Congress summarized the results of the achievements and gains, which were made in the building of socialism in our country, clearly specified the tasks of social and economic development during the new 5-year plan, among them it set new tasks in the area of the intensification of water management.

In the Basic Directions of the Development of the MPR National Economy and Culture for 1981-1985 specific tasks are set for water management as a sector which is playing a growing role in the steady development of agriculture. Thus, during the years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan it is planned to build more than 7,000 watering places, to irrigate an additional 10-12 million hectares of pasture land, thereby the total area of irrigated pastures will come to 84 million hectares, and this means that in the near future 70 percent of all the pasture lands will be irrigated. This will make it possible to use dry pastures more extensively and by the enlargement of pastures to increase the fodder resources. Along with this it is planned to take steps on the further development of irrigated farming for the purpose of increasing the yield of sown areas.

During 1991-1985 large irrigation systems, which are designed for 1,000-3,000 hectares, will be built at the Harhorin State Farm of Oborhangay Aymag, the Harhiraа and Baruunturuun State Farm of Ubs Aymag, the Erdeneburen State Farm of Hobd Aymag, the Deed Choybalsan State Farm of Dornod Aymag and the Tsagaantolgoy State Farm of Selenge Aymag; moreover, the placement into operation of small irrigation systems on 7 million hectares in the Gobi and western aymags will increase the area of irrigated lands by 1.9- to 2-fold as compared with 1980. Thus, by 1985 the area of irrigated lands will come to 36,000 hectares.

In the central regions at mechanized dairy farms irrigated cultivated pastures will be created on 1,000 hectares, while in the western aymags 6,000 hectares of natural hay fields will be irrigated.

All this is an important part of the comprehensive measures on the accomplishment of the tasks advanced by the 18th MPRP Congress on the intensification of agricultural production and the increase of the production of fodders and vegetables.

At the 18th MPRP Congress General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural F. Tsedenbal stressed: "Owing to the frequent droughts in our country, water supply is playing an enormous role in the development of animal husbandry and the intensification of farming. Therefore, henceforth considerable assets will be allocated for the irrigation of pastures and land reclamation."

The state is allocating more than 800 million tugriks for the implementation of these measures. The amount of construction and installation and prospecting and surveying work of water management organizations will increase as compared with the preceding 5-year plan by 20 percent.

The important tasks of the improvement of maintenance and repair, the more complete utilization of the capacities of watering places for livestock and irrigation systems, the radical improvement of the use of irrigation systems and irrigated areas are set in the new 5-year plan.

During 1981-1985 the task on the increase of labor productivity in the sector by 15-18 percent, the reduction of the cost of operations and the increase of production efficiency is being set.

In order to accomplish the tasks facing the sector, our organizations need to take effective steps on the further increase of the production capacities of water management organizations, the improvement of the organization of work, the increase of the efficiency of the use of working time, machinery and equipment, the development of socialist competition, the extensive introduction in practice of advanced know-how and the increase of the quality indicators and production efficiency.

The plan of the starting year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan was successfully fulfilled by the sector. In 1981 374 drilled and 836 shaft wells and 264 reservoirs were put into operation, irrigation systems were built on an area of 1,490 hectares, construction and installation work in the amount of 107.4 million tugriks was done, the plan assignments were exceeded by 2.9 percent.

The collectives of the administration of water management of Tob, Bulgan and Arhangay Aymags, the construction office of the (Guli) Irrigation System and others were the winners of the socialist competition last year.

While consolidating what has been achieved and relying on the assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, the water management workers of our country are working with great political and labor enthusiasm, striving to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress.

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CSO: 1819/54

TSEDENBAL DISCUSSES RESULTS OF FIRST HALF 1982 ECONOMIC PLAN

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Speech by Y. Tsedenbal at joint session of the MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers]

[Text] Comrades!

The working people of our country have begun the implementation of the plan assignments of the last half of the second year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission Comrade D. Sodnom delivered a report on the results of the fulfillment of the national economic plan for the first half of the year at the joint meeting of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers. A number of first secretaries of the aymag party committees, chairmen of the executive committees of the aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies and executives of individual ministries and departments also spoke at this meeting.

As a result of the work being performed by party, state, public and economic organizations and the dedicated labor of communists and workers of various sectors of the economy and culture in the name of the implementation of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the subsequent plena of the party Central Committee and owing to the internationalistic assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries the plan assignments of the first half of the year were for the most part successfully fulfilled. It should be noted that the decree of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR Council of Ministers, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions and the MYRL Central Committee "On the Development of National Socialist Competition for the Successful Fulfillment and Exceeding of the Assignments of the Seventh Five-Year Plan" gave a new stimulus to the development of the labor activeness of the workers of various sectors of the economy of the country.

The zonal-group conferences of the secretaries of primary party organizations, which were held on a partywide scale, played an important role in the improvement of the work on the fulfillment of the tasks of economic and cultural construction and the education of the new man and in the generalization of the gained experience in organizing, ideological and economic activity of the party organizations. The tasks on the implementation of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, which face the local party organizations, were specified at the conferences. Much work on the assurance of the fulfillment of the assignments of the national economic plan, the improvement of the forms and methods of party work and the civic improvement of cities and villages was done everywhere to meet the conferences.

As of 1 July of this year our fine livestock breeders had raised 9.4 million young animals, which is nearly 350,000 head more than during the corresponding period last year. The delivery of milk to the state increased by 1.4-fold as compared with the same period of the preceding year. Our farmers successfully completed the spring field operations. The situation with the procurement of wool is quite good in Selenge, Hentey, Dornogobi and Dundgobi Aymags.

The plan of the production of industrial output was fulfilled by 103.9 percent, products worth 283 million tugriks more than during the same period of 1981 were produced. The plan assignments in other sectors of the national economy and culture also were for the most part successfully fulfilled.

Summarizing the fulfillment of the national economic plan for the first half of this year, it is possible to say that a good foundation has been laid for the fulfillment of the annual plan as a whole.

However, some shortcomings in the fulfillment of the plan assignments are being observed in some sectors of physical production.

Under the relatively favorable weather conditions in the country in Hentey (First Secretary of the Aymag Party Committee S. Huiysuren, Chairman of the Aymag Executive Committee L. Lubsandorj), Hobd (First Secretary of the Aymag Party Committee J. Tumenjargal, Chairman of the Aymag Executive Committee B. Nasanjargal), Dornod (First Secretary of the Aymag Party Committee Y. Toybgo, Chairman of the Aymag Executive Committee D. Lhasuren), Hobgsol (First Secretary of the Aymag Party Committee G. Chingel, Chairman of the Aymag Executive Committee I. Gulhuu) and Suhbaatar (First Secretary of the Aymag Party Committee D. Tseren, Chairman of the Aymag Executive Committee S. Dorj) Aymags the losses of adult livestock and young animals increased by 1.8- to 2.4-fold as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Individual industrial enterprises did not fulfill the plans of the production of consumer goods and export products. Thus, as a whole for the Ministry of Light and Food Industry the plan of export deliveries of carpets, yarn and quality standardized gut was not fulfilled.

In capital construction in our country far from everything is well. Not all of the construction organizations are coping with the fulfillment of the plan assignments. The plan of the placement of facilities into operation during the first half of the year was not fulfilled. None of the planned projects for the Ministry of Water Management, the Ministry of Social Economy and Services and the trust for the technical assistance of industrial construction was put into operation.

Comrades!

In June of last year I issued the specific assignments to concentrate the efforts of all organizations and each worker on the implementation of the decisions of the 18th party congress and the fulfillment of the national economic plan. You, comrades, are well aware that in conformity with the decision of the Politburo of the party Central Committee all these specific assignments also remain in force this year. The departments of the party Central Committee should tighten up the monitoring of the fulfillment of these assignments. Along with this I want to direct your attention to the following questions.

1) This year a good harvest is expected at the majority of our farms. All the organizations which have specific assignments should begin without delay the preparation for the harvesting and transportation of the crop in the shortest possible time, as well as its storage in conformity with the approved technology. On the other hand, it is necessary to devote special attention to the quality of the potatoes and vegetables being supplied to the population. Facts testify, for example, that annually of the total amount of the harvest up to 50 percent of the cabbage becomes unfit for consumption due to the violation of the technology of transportation, loading and unloading operations and storage. Party, state and economic organs are obliged to fight irreconcilably against such displays of mismanagement.

This year the weather conditions as a whole have been conducive to agricultural production. However, this is no reason for complacency, but merely emphasizes the need to intensify our organizing and ideological work.

One must always be on the alert for the possible complication of weather conditions. The following example testifies to this. Recently in one surya of Gurbanbugal Somon of Dornod Aymag 330 head of sheep died from cold rain in a few hours.

It is necessary to concentrate the attention of the entire public on the inadmissibility of such facts of complacency and an irresponsible attitude toward the matter and to increase everywhere the demandingness on oneself and others.

The main task is not to allow during the summer-fall season losses of adult livestock and young animals, to organize well the mating campaign--the basis of the bases of the increase of the livestock population--and to ensure the greatest fattening of livestock on range pastures.

The party and the government are taking the necessary steps on the strengthening of the material and technical base and the increase of the financial means of agricultural organizations and on the improvement of the well-being of the rural workers.

In recent years, in addition to the freeing of some agricultural cooperatives from indebtedness on previously issued credits and the lengthening of the term of their repayment for others, the state has annually allocated considerable capital for the recovery of losses and the covering of the shortage of working capital of individual farms. In the past 5 years alone about 130 agricultural cooperatives were freed from indebtedness in the amount of more than 100 million tugriks, while in 1981 assets in the amount of 190 million tugriks were allocated outright by the state for the recovery of the losses and the covering of the shortage of working capital of state farms and fodder farms. But these assets are being used extremely unsatisfactorily by the farms. The executives of some farms are inadequately utilizing the measures of the party and the government for increasing the activity of the collectives of agricultural cooperatives and state farms in the accomplishment of the tasks set for them.

The executives of agricultural cooperatives and state farms are obligated to take specific steps in order to achieve appreciable results in the elimination of the financial difficulties of the farms by efficient use of the assets being allocated

by the state and the increase of their return. On the part of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Supreme Council of the Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives it is necessary to tighten up the monitoring of the activity of these farms and to give them concrete assistance.

The questions of the efficient use of the assets being allocated by the state, the increase of the efficiency of agricultural production and the determination of the prospects of the development of each farm should always be in the purview of the party organizations of agricultural cooperatives and state farms. The party organizations are obligated to focus their attention precisely on the solution of specific economic problems.

2) At present the increase of the effectiveness and return of capital investments is a priority task of all farms.

Due to the prolongation of the period of the placement into operation of various projects in our country the amount of unfinished construction is increasing, which is decreasing the effectiveness of capital investments. This serious shortcoming is occurring at many state farms, agricultural cooperatives and intercooperative enterprises, which perform construction on their own. This is connected, first of all, with the fact that on the part of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Supreme Council of the Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives and the executive committees of the aymags inadequate attention is being devoted to the timely supply of the planned projects of state farms and agricultural cooperatives with planning estimates, materials, equipment and skilled personnel.

Instead of concentrating forces and assets at especially important start-up projects, they are beginning to build without regard for the plan and without the appropriate substantiation projects which have not been provided with planning estimates and material resources. During the past 3 years alone the construction of 22 projects with a total estimated cost of more than 50 million tugriks was begun without regard for the plan. A resolute campaign must be conducted against such violations of planning discipline.

At a number of construction organizations considerable manpower and material resources are not being completely utilized due to the upsetting of the plan assignments on the increase of labor productivity and the excessive consumption of materials. Last year as a result of the failure to fulfill the plan of the increase of labor productivity for 26 construction organizations the opportunity was missed to perform construction and installation work in the amount of 16.4 million tugriks, of which the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials (Comrade O. Tleyhan) accounted for 7.2 million tugriks and the Ministry of Water Management (Comrade B. Bars) accounted for 7.5 million rubles. The excessive consumption of 40 descriptions of construction materials (cement, brick, lumber, roofing material, glass) implies the loss of assets which would be enough for the construction of 10 52-bed dormitories.

It is necessary for the executives and party organizations of construction organizations and each construction worker to draw the appropriate conclusions from these serious shortcomings and to study closely the questions of the complete mobilization and utilization of internal reserves.

The State Planning Commission jointly with the contracting organizations and the clients should study thoroughly the causes of the nonfulfillment of the plans of the turning over of projects for operation and elaborate measures on the increase of the capacities of organizations, which build agricultural projects, and their continuous supply with materials and manpower.

On the basis of the need for the concentration of forces and assets at the most important agricultural projects and the mandatory fulfillment of the plan of placing projects into operation, I commission Comrades D. Sodnom, D. Saldan and B. Rinchinpeljee, the executives of contracting organizations and the clients to review the plan of capital investments for 1983 and the subsequent years of the 5-year plan and if necessary by 1 November to draw up proposals on the adjustment of the 5-year plan of capital investments with allowance made for the capacities of construction organizations and their supply with materials and equipment, especially the state of the conclusion of agreements and deliveries of imported materials.

3) The party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers have adopted for 1982 a special decree on the question of the improvement of the food supply of the population.

The continuous meeting of the increasing needs of the population for foodstuffs and goods of a wide assortment with a good quality by the utmost mobilization of internal resources--the priority task of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Light and Food Industry and other ministries and the enterprises subordinate to them consists in this.

For the purposes of the implementation of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the Seventh Plenum of the party Central Committee and the instructions of the mentioned decree, work is being launched in the cities and villages on the development of subsidiary farms and the improvement of the supply of the population with foodstuffs. However, at the subsidiary farms of the majority of enterprises and institutions the work on the increase of the yield of products per head of livestock and per hectare of tilled area is at a low level.

Chairman of the State Planning Commission Comrade D. Sodnom is commissioned to draw up jointly with the appropriate organizations and to submit for the approval of the Council of Ministers no later than 15 September model instructions on the development of the subsidiary farm attached to ministries, state committees and departments and at their subordinate enterprises and institutions in the best versions and within the permissible limits. Here it is necessary to proceed from the instructions of the party on the need for the development of the subsidiary farm on the basis of a long-range plan and the cost accounting principle. These instructions should provide specific procedural instructions with respect to the procedure of raising hogs, poultry, rabbits and bees and of cultivating potatoes and vegetables for organizations, which receive meat and milk in large quantities by way of centralized supply, and those organizations at which there are kindergartens and nurseries, Pioneer camps, vacation homes and dining rooms.

It is necessary to establish beforehand by years and to include in the aymag and city plans the planned volume of output from subsidiary farms. It is expedient for the organizations of the same city, aymag or somon center and population center, which are included in the same system or perform similar functions, to adhere to the policy of creating interdepartmental subsidiary farms.

I oblige the executives of the ministries, state committees and departments, which have subsidiary farms, to perform properly the work on the construction of storehouses for the products of the subsidiary farm, the creation of the necessary stocks of vegetable seeds for the next season and their storage in precise conformity with the technological requirements.

I commission Minister of Finance E. Byambajab and Chief of the Central Statistical Bureau D. Dzagasbalan, the executives of ministries and departments to place each subsidiary farm on internal cost accounting, to carry out the constant accounting and analysis of the obtained economic impact subject to the spent assets and to draw up no later than the third quarter of this year instructions on the the keeping of individual forms of reporting.

I commission Comrades B. Rinchinpeljee and S. Sodnomdorj to submit this year for the consideration of the Council of Ministers proposals on the question of the creation in cities and aymag centers of special stations for the delivery of seed, fertilizers, fodders and a certain number of breed stock to the subsidiary farms of organizations and the private plots of citizens.

I commission the State Planning Commission (Comrade D. Sodnom), the State Committee for Prices and Standards (Comrade D. Byambasuren), the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade S. Sodnomdorj) and the Executive Committee of the Assembly of People's Deputies of Ulaanbaatar (Comrade S. Munjargal) to take steps on the creation of stations for the organized performance of the insemination of the personal livestock of citizens, who live in cities and population centers, and the setting of the appropriate prices and rates for the rendered services.

e aymag and city party committees during 1982-1983 should discuss thoroughly the questions of the radical improvement of the supply of the population with food-stuffs.

4) Guided by the decisions of the 18th party congress on the gradual introduction of the policy of economy in all spheres of public life and the increase of production efficiency, the party Central Committee adopted this year decrees on the reduction of the staff and the decrease of the cost of the administrative system and on the improvement of the use of passenger cars.

The executives of ministries and departments, the first secretaries of the aymag and city party committees and the chairmen of the executive committees of aymags and cities are commissioned to organize on a planned basis the work on the implementation of each instruction of these decrees.

The fighting slogan of the party--learn to save in large and small, observe the policy of economy here, there and everywhere--must be consistently implemented. For these purposes Comrades Y. Ochir and B. Rinchinpeljee in the next 3 years should take steps on the supply of enterprises, farms and apartments with instruments for recording the consumption of electric power, steam and water.

Individual ministries and departments, having groundlessly made orders for valuable imported equipment and materials, are using too much of them in excess of the norms and standards. The State Planning Commission (Comrade. D. Sodnom), the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply (Comrade B. Rinchinpeljee) and the

Ministry of Foreign Trade (Comrade Y. Ochir) need to draw up a procedure of the compiling of orders for imported production engineering items and to submit it during the third quarter of this year to the Council of Ministers for approval.

5) A primary task of all our party organizations is the organizational and ideological support of the socioeconomic program of the party. Here it is necessary to devote particular attention to the study and dissemination of advanced know-how. All the aymag, city and regional party committees and each primary organization should organize this work on the basis of a plan which was been drafted in detail and is designed for the period up to the next party congress.

It is important for the greater obligations, which were assumed by the aymags and cities on the fulfillment of the plan assignments of this year and the 5-year plan as a whole, to be rigorously fulfilled. The departments of the party Central Committee need to set up control over the progress of the fulfillment of these obligations, as well as the socialist obligations of aymags and cities for 1982.

The assurance of the active participation of the members of the party and the MRYL in the performance of all this work is also a guarantee of our success. Last year on my instructions 1,800 temporary party and party-MRYL groups were created for the period of the preparation of fodders and the harvesting of the crop at farms and range pastures. Such a form of the organization of work must be used even more extensively this year.

Work with people and their thorough preparation for the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the development of the economy--the main front of party work--are the heart of the diverse activity of the party organizations.

For the purposes of studying the opinion of the working people on questions of the assurance of the fulfillment of the state plan, the improvement of all work and the elimination of the existing shortcomings the primary party organizations should conduct this year individual interviews with each member of the labor collective. For these purposes in the cities, regions and somons days of the open letter, which are already being used in practice in a number of places in our country, should be held more extensively, using the experience of the party organizations of the CPSU.

At the end of the year our people along with the Soviet people, the other peoples of the socialist countries and all progressive mankind will solemnly celebrate the historical 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. All our party, state, public and economic organizations and the workers of our country are obligated to make new gains in the socialist competition for a worthy greeting of this historic date. I commission you to ensure practically the fulfillment of the above-indicated assignments and to report on this to the party Central Committee at the end of this year.

I wish you concrete gains in the accomplishment of the most important tasks of economic and cultural construction for 1982.

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CSO: 1819/60

ECONOMIC POLICY OF MPRP DURING SEVENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN OUTLINED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by L. Dondog, research associate of the Institute of Economics of the MPR Academy of Sciences: "Urgent Questions of the Economic Policy of the MPRP During the Seventh Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] "The main task of the Seventh Five-Year Plan," the 18th MPRP Congress specified, "consists in the assurance of the progressive development of social production, in the increase of its efficiency by the steady increase of labor productivity, the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and advanced know-how, the utmost improvement of work quality in all sectors of the national economy and culture, the efficient use of production capacities, material, financial and manpower resources, as well as the further increase of the economic potential of the country, and in the achievement on this basis of the steady increase of the material well-being and cultural level of the people."

The key problems of the economic policy of the party at the present stage are completely reflected in this analysis.

The highest goal of the economic policy of the party, which ensues from the main economic law, is the steady increase of the material and cultural standard of living of the people. The party is orienting the development of the entire economy toward the achievement of this noble goal. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan it is planned to implement an extensive program of measures in the area of the increase of the well-being of the people. The further increase of the economic might of the country and the steady increase of production efficiency are the heart of the accomplishment of this goal.

A significant increase of the economic potential of the country is planned during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The capital investments in the national economy with respect to all sources of financing will come to 19 billion tugriks, which is 4 billion tugriks more than during the preceding 5-year plan. Their distribution is subordinate to the tasks of the proportionate development of the sectors of the national economy and the industrialization of the country. Nearly 70 percent of the total amount of capital investments will be channelled into the sphere of physical production. Thus, the fixed production capital of the national economy will increase by 66 percent. The outlined increase of the fixed production capital of the national economy will, of course, be accompanied by the improvement of its use. During 1981-1985 each percent increase of the output-capital ratio in industry

alone will provide "an additional output" of products of nearly 40 million tugriks. This attests that we are faced with major tasks on the increase of the output-capital ratio on the basis of the more efficient use of fixed production capital and the assimilation in a short time of the rated capacities of new enterprises. In conformity with the requirements of the further progressive development of the economy of the country, stepped-up indicators have been outlined in the plans of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. During the new 5-year plan the production of the gross national product will increase by 41-45 percent and the national income by 41 percent. This means that in 10 years the amount of the gross national product and the produced national income will increase by nearly twofold. And this, in turn, requires the steady increase of production efficiency and work quality in all sections, which along with the quantitative increase of the economic might the party regards as the key problem of the development of the economy of the country at the present stage.

The acceleration of the growth of labor productivity is one of the basic means of increasing the efficiency of social production.

During the Seventh Five-Year Plan the productivity of national labor will increase by 24 percent, which will provide two-thirds of the increase of the national income. At the present stage, as the economic might increases, the importance of the increase of the productivity of national labor is increasing even more. This is facing each worker with the task to make his own substantial contribution to the assurance of the steady increase of the productivity of national labor.

At the 18th MPRP Congress Comrade Y. Tsedenbal stressed that "the party aim at the achievement of the highest results with the least expenditures means the strict observance of the policy of economy here, there and everywhere, in what is large and small."

Thus, the saving of raw materials, materials, fuel and electric power are of particular importance in the increase of production efficiency. In the case of a 1-percent decrease of the material expenditures of the national economy, according to estimates of economists, the possibility of increasing the production of national income by 45 million tugriks arises. During 1982-1985 for the industrial ministries it is planned to decrease the consumption of raw materials and materials by more than 320 million tugriks and of fuel, electric power and thermal energy by approximately 90 million tugriks.

The improvement of product quality is one of the main means of increasing production efficiency and the backing of the material consumption of the people. At present in the country more than 400 descriptions of products are being produced with the seal of the first quality category, which in the total commodity output of industry come to about 10 percent. In the plans of the Seventh Five-Year Plan it is envisaged by the end of the 5-year plan to increase the proportion of products of the first quality category in the total volume of the commodity output of industry to at least 29 percent. Here special attention is being directed to the enlargement of the assortment and the increase of the quality, style and appearance of the products of light and the food industries. The planned adoption of a comprehensive product quality control system and the extensive development of the movement of brigades for high quality are of great importance in this.

Under present conditions, when the scale of social production has increased considerably and the structure and interconnection of the sectors of the national economy have become more complicated, the question of the further improvement of the planning of the national economy is acquiring particular urgency. The questions of the assurance of the proper proportions of the development of the national economy and the solution of key economic and social problems require the increase of the soundness of the forecasts of scientific and technical progress and socioeconomic processes and the use of these forecasts when drafting the national economic plans. Thus, the drafting of long-term comprehensive programs of the steady development of agriculture, the supply of the population with foodstuffs, the leading development of the fuel and power industry, the increase of the export resources of the country and the efficient use of manpower resources, as well as a master plan of the development and location of the productive forces of the country and a long-range goal program of the development of science and technology is envisaged during the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

Socialist industrialization is one of the objective laws of the creation of the material and technical base of socialism. Therefore in the new 5-year plan the party is setting important tasks on the leading development of industry; in particular, the fuel and power, mining and metalworking industries will be developed rapidly. Along with this measures are being implemented, which are aimed at the transformation of light and the food industries into completely developed sectors and at the formation of new territorial production complexes and industrial centers and agro-industrial complexes in promising regions of the country. As a result of the fulfillment of the tasks outlined in the new 5-year plan, the proportion of socialist industry in our economic will increase even more. By the end of the 5-year plan industry will produce nearly three-fourths of the total net output of agriculture and industry and will produce more than 40 percent of the national income.

The comprehensive assistance of the countries of the socialist community is playing an enormous role in the development of the economy of the country. Thus, during the new 5-year plan the technical and economic assistance of the USSR will increase considerably. The total amount of assistance of the Soviet Union will increase by nearly twofold as compared with the Sixth Five-Year Plan. With the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union more than 280 new projects will be built and about 60 industrial enterprises and economic organizations, which are of great national economic importance, will be modernized.

The successful fulfillment of the assignments of the State Plan to Develop the MPR National Economy and Culture for 1981-1985 will be a new important step in the matter of accomplishing the economic strategy of the party--the creation of the material and technical base of socialism.

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PROFITABLE COOPERATION DERIVED FROM CEMA PARTICIPATION

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 6, Jun 82
pp 5-8

[Article by Deputy Permanent Representative of the MPR to CEMA Tsedebsurengiyn and Vladislav Tsedenbal, advisor of the MPR Permanent Representation to CEMA: "Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] In June 1962 the Mongolian People's Republic was admitted to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. This event was of great importance in the life of the Mongolian people and in the development of economic, scientific and technical ties with the fraternal countries of the socialist community.

The joining of CEMA was prepared by the entire course of the successful building of socialism in our country, by the considerable broadening and intensification of highly effective cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, which occurred under the influence of the objective law of their all-round convergence.

As the experience of forming and consolidating the world socialist system shows, the implementation of revolutionary changes and economic construction in these countries lead to their rapidly developing international cooperation in all spheres of social life. It is based on the ever increasing identity of the basic directions of the economic policy, which ensues from the domination of the public ownership of the means of production and the total absence of class antagonism in the socialist states.

However, for the development of multilateral cooperation with the fraternal countries our country needed a certain amount of time for the preparation of the appropriate economic conditions. When making the transition to socialism from a lower level of social development, it was not able to create the necessary prerequisites for participation in the activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance by the time of its founding by the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries (1949).

As is known, the successful accomplishment by the MPR of the historical tasks of noncapitalist development required a relatively long time. The completion of the democratic stage of the revolution in 1940 and the subsequent considerable growth of the productive forces on the basis of the steady growth of industry and the socialist reorganization of agriculture made it possible to overcome the fact that the economy had diverse modes of production and to ensure the triumph of the

socialist economic system and socialist production relations. As a result in the late 1950's the foundations of socialism had been created in the MPR. This is confirmed by the fact that the share of the socialist sector increased from 29 percent in 1950 to 99.9 percent in 1960.

The MPR economy also entered a new, higher stage of dynamic development. The gross output of industry in 1960 had increased by more than fivefold as compared with 1940. In place of 210,000 individual, miniature peasant farms 354 economically stronger agricultural cooperatives were created.

By that time the Mongolian people had been able to implement two 5-year plans and a 3-year plan of national economic development. The 3-year plan (1958-1960) was adopted in order to carry out the coordination of the MPR national economic plan with the regular 5-year plans of the other socialist countries.

As a result of the gains made in socialist transformation the Mongolian People's Republic completed the historical transition from feudalism to socialism, bypassing an entire historical era--capitalism.

Thus, the entire set of steps taken by the party and the government was aimed at the accomplishment of the following basic tasks:

- the completion of the transition of the MPR from feudalism to socialism;

- the considerable increase of the general economic potential and the transformation of the country from an agrarian into an agrarian-industrial country;

- the development and management of the socialist economy on the basis of annual and 5-year plans;

- the increase of foreign economic ties in conformity with the national economic plans and the coordination of economic policy with the other fraternal countries.

The 14th MPRP Congress, which was held in 1961, adopted the policy of the socialist industrialization of the country. The measures on the steady development of the productive forces, which were outlined by the congress, required first of all the considerable expansion of the foreign economic ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and cooperation with them within CEMA.

The participation of the MPR in the activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance afforded new opportunities for the acceleration of its economic development.

In 1966 the 15th MPRP Congress, having outlined a set of steps on the further development of the building of socialism in the MPR, adopted the new Party Program, which posed the historical task of completing the building of the material and technical base of socialism in the MPR and outlined the development of extensive economic cooperation with the CEMA member countries.

The most important stage of the extension and intensification of this cooperation is connected with the implementation of the Comprehensive Program.

The coordination of the plans of development of the MPR with the plans of the other fraternal countries made it possible to actively include our national economic complex in the world socialist economy on the basis of the more complete utilization of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor.

The period of the development of the MPR economy after the adoption by the 15th MPRP Congress of the Program of the Completion of the Building of the Material and Technical Base in the Country on the basis of the broadening of the economic ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is characterized by the formation and development of the optimal national economic complex for the MPR with allowance made for its natural and climatic conditions. Taking into account the specific features of the economic and social development of our country, the Comprehensive Program had in view for it preferential conditions in the cooperation with the other CEMA member countries, in order to gradually increase the opportunities for the participation of our country in the integration process.

The Comprehensive Program envisaged the granting to the MPR of various credits on easy terms, the use of incentive foreign trade prices for the products of its export, assistance in the identification of reserves and the expansion of the working of mineral raw materials, help in the development of science and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and participation in the training of national personnel.

The coordination of two 5-year plans (1976-1980 and 1981-1985) was carried out during the implementation of the Comprehensive Program. Steps were taken on the further improvement of various forms of cooperation and the coordination of economic policy. This made it possible to mobilize in an planned manner and in good time large material, manpower and financial resources for the successful fulfillment of jointly planned measures which were envisaged by the Comprehensive Program. The CEMA member countries in a special section of their national economic plans are specifying steps on the implementation of coordinated integration measures. Owing to this the further strengthening of the planned bases of cooperation is being ensured.

During the years which have passed the CEMA member countries in conformity with the provisions of the Comprehensive Program have increased considerably the amount of aid being granted to the MPR on a bilateral basis. Extensive measures are also being implemented on a multilateral basis within CEMA.

The organs of the council--the Committee for Cooperation in Planning Activity, the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, the permanent commissions on geology, for agriculture, the food industry, transport, construction, electric power, electrical and postal communications, foreign trade, currency and finance and others--on the basis of the suggestions of the Mongolian party drew up specific measures on assistance in the development of the corresponding sectors of the MPR national economy. These measures are being successfully implemented.

The Agreement on the Organization by the Forces and Assets of the CEMA Member Countries of the International Geological Expedition for work on the territory of the MPR was signed in 1975. Now it is successfully carrying out work on the basis of a new agreement with the extension of the term of its work to the current 5-year plan. The expedition is engaged in the conducting in the MPR of comprehensive

operations on the identification and study of reserves of the mineral raw materials which are necessary for the national economy of Mongolia and the other participating countries and on the determination of their reserves.

The CEMA member countries are effectively assisting the MPR in the development of science and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and are giving it assistance on a multilateral basis in the improvement of postal and electrical communications. The payment for rail shipments of through foreign trade freight between the MPR and the other CEMA member countries, as well as for the use of railroad cars is carried out on the basis of preferential rates. The International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank are providing Mongolia with credits on easy terms. The establishment starting in 1971 of incentive foreign trade prices for the export products of the MPR is also a new form of assistance. As is known, Mongolia is interested in the development by the joint efforts of the CEMA member countries of its natural and energy resources, as well as in the implementation of measures on the further development of agriculture, especially animal husbandry.

In this connection the unselfish assistance of the Soviet Union, which is being given in conformity with the Comprehensive Program, is of the greatest importance for us. In 1973 an agreement on the joint development of the large copper and molybdenum deposit at Erdenetivn-obao and on the construction on its basis of a joint enterprise was concluded between the MPR and the USSR. On the eve of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution this giant industrial complex was put into operation. The joint Mongolsovtvetmet Economic Association for the mining and processing of several types of minerals has been operating successfully for many years. The joint enterprises and economic associations, which are a result of the development of economic integration, are promoting the rapid growth of the productive forces of the MPR.

Owing to the implementation of these and other measures the MPR has achieved high indicators in the area of the economy.

During the 10-year period of the implementation of the Comprehensive Program it has nearly doubled the amount of the gross national product and the produced national income and has increased by more than twofold the volume of industrial output. The greatest increase was observed in such sectors of industry as the coal, electric power, fuel and construction materials industries. The great efficiency of the large enterprises of the mining industry, such as Erdenet, which were built with the assistance of our friends, should especially be pointed out.

At present the main sectors of MPR industry according to the rate of development of production, labor productivity and several other indicators meet the present requirements. This is promoting the gradual increase of the level of its economic development to the level of the other socialist countries.

The data on the most important sectors of agriculture--animal husbandry and plant growing--are also satisfactory. Animal husbandry, for example, has the highest indicator in the per capita production of output among the CEMA member countries.

The most important feature of the present stage of cooperation of the MPR within CEMA is the further intensification of socialist economic integration and its comprehensive convergence with the other fraternal countries.

in this connection the long-range goal programs of cooperation are playing an especially important role. Today the MPR is taking part in the implementation of about 50 measures which are envisaged by these programs in individual sectors of physical production.

The coming decade, as the congresses of the Communist and Workers Parties of the CEMA member countries specified, will be a period of intensive production, scientific and technical cooperation and the closer coordination of the economic policy of these countries. The new Five-Year Plan to Develop the National Economy of the MPR for 1981-1985, which was adopted by the 18th MPRP Congress, while envisaging the accomplishment of important tasks on the development of the material and technical base of socialism in our country, devotes much attention to the further extension of the integration ties and to the development of specialization and cooperation with the CEMA member countries, first of all the Soviet Union.

Comrade Y. Tsedenbal in a speech at the 18th MPRP Congress emphasized the need for "the development of the interstate ownership of the means of production, the formation and development together with interested countries of international economic complexes on the basis of the use of the natural resources of the MPR."¹ The joint use of the natural resources on the territory of the MPR conforms to the interests of both our country and the other fraternal CEMA member countries.

The growth rate of the main sectors of physical production, which are outlined by the new 5-year plan, exceeds the corresponding indicators of the other CEMA member countries. This is making an important contribution to the further practical accomplishment of the historical task of the gradual equalization of the levels of economic development of the socialist countries.

Summarizing the 20 years of fruitful cooperation of the MPR with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries within CEMA, it is possible to draw the following basic conclusions.

1. During the period of MPR participation in the diverse activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance the rapid increase of the general economic potential of the country on the basis of the strengthening of the industrial orientation of the entire economy occurred. The production of national income during 1960-1980 increased by 2.4-fold, including the national income created in industry--by 7.8-fold. The fixed capital of agriculture (excluding livestock) exceeds the 1960 level by more than 13-fold.

As a result, with respect to a large number of indicators of the development of physical production on a per capita basis (meat, wool, wheat, electric power, solid fuel, the extraction of some types of mineral raw materials and nonferrous metals), as well as the number of pupils, students, physicians and other specialists per 10,000 people, the MPR leads many countries of the world.

All-round cooperation with the fraternal countries and participation in socialist economic integration are promoting the acceleration of the construction of the material and technical base of socialism in the MPR. With the increase of its

1. "Materialy XVIII s"vezda MPRP" [Materials of the 18th MPRP Congress], Ulaanbaatar, Gosizdat, 1981, p. 47.

economic potential, the steady development and improvement of the sectorial structure of the national economy, especially industry, this fraternal cooperation is being broadened more and more and is leading to the gradual all-round convergence of the MPR with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The highly effective, truly internationalistic assistance of the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member countries is making it possible to develop in our country new sectors of industry and territorial production complexes, which are contributing to the formation of an integral national economic structure and the balanced development of the economy. As a result the level of participation of the extractive and processing sectors of the MPR economy in the satisfaction of the needs of the domestic market by means of domestic production is increasing considerably and the structure of exports is being improved. Thus, whereas in 1960 the finished industrial output came to only 200,000 rubles, or 0.3 percent of the exports, while fuel and mineral raw materials amounted to 0.1 percent, in 1980 the corresponding indicators amounted to approximately 10 and 26.4 percent.

3. The dynamic growth of the socialist economy of the MPR, successful fruitful cooperation within CEMA with the other socialist countries and active participation in socialist economic integration also of such industrially less developed countries as the SRV and the Republic of Cuba are of great international importance. All this is promoting the further extension and intensification of the mutually advantageous ties between the CEMA member countries and the young independent states, first of all those of a socialist orientation, which are being developed on the basis of the relations between people, which are inherent in socialism--international economic relations of the new type.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is a guarantee of the rapid increase of the economic potential of the MPR and a most important external factor of the successful accomplishment of the historical tasks posed by the 18th MPRP Congress of the completion of the building of the material and technical base of socialism and its transformation in the immediate future into an industrial agrarian state.

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SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH CEMA COUNTRIES REVIEWED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 3, 1981
pp 34-36

[Article by Member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the MPR Council of Ministers Damdinjabyn Maydar: "MPR Cooperation With Other CEMA Member Countries in the Area of Science and Technology"]

[Text] Ten years have passed since the Comprehensive Program of the Further Intensification and Improvement of Cooperation and the Development of the Socialist Economic Integration of the CEMA Member Countries was drawn up and adopted. Being a document of enormous political and economic importance, it specified the basic directions of the production, scientific and technical cooperation of the fraternal countries for the long-range future.

The inclusion in the Comprehensive Program of the question of the provision by the CEMA member countries of assistance to the Mongolian People's Republic in the assurance of the rapid growth and the increase of the efficiency of its national economy reflects the nature of the international socialist division of labor, which is based on the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism.

General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural Comrade Y. Tsedenbal noted that "for the gradual increase of the level of economic development of the MPR to the level of development of the other CEMA member countries the maximum mobilization of its own efforts and resources, as well as the complete utilization of the possibilities and advantages of the international socialist division of labor, comprehensive cooperation, mutual assistance and the economic integration of the socialist countries will be required."

The participation of the Mongolian People's Republic in the measures stipulated by the Comprehensive Program, in the further intensification and improvement of cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration is providing it with the opportunity to use more effectively both its own resources and the comprehensive assistance of its friends, which is being given on a multilateral and bilateral basis.

Cooperation in the area of science and technology holds a special place in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program. Being enriched by newer and newer forms,

it is promoting the acceleration of the rate of the economic and social progress of our country and the increase of the level of its economic development.

As was indicated in the Accountability Report of the MPRP Central Committee to the 18th party congress, at the present stage of the building of socialism the party is attaching great importance to the development of science and to the extensive introduction in production of scientific and technical achievements and advanced know-how. The party, Comrade Y. Tsendenbal declared, will henceforth pursue a policy of the utmost development of scientific and technical cooperation with the fraternal countries as the most important channel of the use of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress, first of all the achievements of advanced Soviet science and technology.

The State Committee for Science and Technology of the MPR Council of Ministers is playing an important role in the intensification of scientific and technical cooperation with the CEMA member countries. It is coordinating the activity of all scientific institutions within the country and at the same time is studying the questions of the development of contacts in this area with other countries of the socialist community.

The Mongolian People's Republic attaches great importance to the joint drafting with the fraternal countries of basic documents which specify the nature and content of the activity of CEMA. Among them are the Statute on the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the Statute on the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, the Organizational, Procedural, Economic and Legal Principles of the Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the CEMA Member Countries, a Recommendation on the Development of Animal Husbandry and the Intensification of Fodder Production in the MPR, the Basic Directions of the Development of the Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the CEMA Member Countries Up to 1990 and others.

By cooperating with its CEMA partners in the elaboration of the basic directions of the development of science and technology, the MPR achieved specific results. For example, on the basis of the experience of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries since 1972 work has been carried out in our country on the improvement of management and planning in this area. The task of providing assistance to the MPR in expediting scientific and technical progress, which was posed by the Comprehensive Program, is being successfully accomplished. A number of intergovernmental agreements on the building and equipment of 13 scientific and technical facilities in our country have been signed. National staffs of scientists and highly skilled specialists are being trained with the assistance of our friends.

At present a number of scientific and technical facilities, which were built with the assistance of the CEMA member countries, are operating successfully. Among them are: a genetics laboratory, which was built with the assistance of the USSR and Hungary, a laboratory for diagnosing the technical condition of motor vehicles--with the assistance of the CSSR, a laboratory for fuel and lubricants--the GDR and Hungary, an integrated laboratory of radio electronics--Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, an integrated chemical technology laboratory--the CSSR, an integrated laboratory of construction ceramics--the GDR, a laboratory of heat engineering--the USSR, an integrated laboratory of the food industry--the USSR, an integrated laboratory of the wool-processing industry--Poland and the Center of Scientific and Technical Information--with the assistance of the USSR, the GDR, the CSSR and

the other fraternal countries. These countries ensured the training at their own expense of Mongolian personnel for these facilities and sent to the MPR highly skilled specialists for the installation of the equipment.

The assistance being given by the CEMA member countries is of great importance for the accomplishment of the task advanced by the MPRP of the comprehensive study and elaboration of the scientific principles of the sectors of the MPR national economy. It is a question of the intensification of agriculture, the further development of industry, transportation, communications, construction and other sectors and the increase of the quality and scientific methods level of research.

In December 1980 the MPRP Central Committee adopted a decree on the state of and measures on the improvement of scientific research work in the country. It calls for the further strengthening of the material and technical base of scientific research institutions and their provision with skilled personnel.

Operating scientific and technical organizations are making a significant contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks facing the country at this stage of the building of socialism. For example, the recently established Genetics Laboratory of the MPR Academy of Sciences has already found genes among native animals, which are of practical importance for breeding. At the integrated chemical technology laboratory three new chemical substances from endemic plants of Mongolia were identified as a result of the joint work of Mongolian and Czechoslovak scientists. Research on the elaboration of norms and the standard operation of motor vehicles is being conducted at the laboratory for diagnosing the technical condition of motor vehicles.

Organizational and procedural activity, particularly the publishing of informational publications, the copying of informational materials, the organization of exhibitions and the conducting of scientific and technical propaganda, was increased considerably with the placement into operation of the Center of Scientific and Technical Information. The patent holdings, which serve in a year more than 4,000 specialists and scientists, have increased sharply. New opportunities were afforded in connection with the use of the Pentakt microfilmer. Thus, the activity of the Center of Scientific and Technical Information, which was set up with the assistance of the fraternal countries, is playing an ever increasing role in the development of research and the introduction in the national economy of the achievements of science and technology and the advanced know-how of the MPR and the other CEMA member countries.

As is known, agriculture is the main sector of the MPR national economy. In this connection Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers Comrade J. Batmonh stated at the 33d meeting of the CEMA Session that "the development of the entire economy of the country and the standard of living of the working people in many ways depend" on the state of this sector. A program of the intensification and introduction of industrial methods in the production of individual types of products of animal husbandry has been elaborated and recommendations on a system of the management of animal husbandry and fodder production of the MPR, in the implementation of which individual CEMA member countries are participating, have been given within the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in Agriculture.

Other CEMA organs are also devoting much attention to the problems which are urgent for the MPR. Thus, the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in Construction

has outlined the basic measures on the development of construction and the construction materials industry for the period to 1990. Within the Conference of the Heads of the Departments for Invention of the CEMA Member Countries assistance is being given to us in the making of an appraisal of inventions for novelty and in the training of national patent experts.

Among the CEMA member countries the main partner of the MPR is the Soviet Union, which has an enormous scientific and technical potential and the most abundant experience in scientific research. Of the total number of measures, which are being implemented between the MPR and the USSR within bilateral scientific and technical cooperation, the USSR accounts for more than 80 percent of the themes being elaborated and over 70 percent of the technical specifications.

The majority of ministries and departments, scientific research and planning and design institutes of the MPR have direct ties with the corresponding organs and organizations of the USSR.

Today scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union is being carried out in nearly all the sectors of the MPR national economy. The scientific research institutions of the MPR and the USSR are jointly elaborating the most important problems connected with the increase of production efficiency and the improvement of the quality of the output being produced in the MPR.

The Master Plan of the Development and Distribution of the Productive Forces of the Country for the Period to 1990, the master plans of the location of enterprises of the construction materials industry, the development of the MPR coal industry and others, which were drafted jointly with Soviet scientists and specialists, are of particular importance for us.

During 1976-1980 about 40 scientific research institutes of the MPR worked jointly with 96 scientific centers of the USSR in the area of agriculture, reclamation, water management, the meat and dairy industry, power engineering, transportation, the coal, timber and wood processing industries, municipal services and personal services, light and the food industries, hydrometeorology, standardization, statistics and public health, the construction materials industry and so on.

By the efforts of Mongolian and Soviet specialists and scientists research was conducted on cellular concrete, which is produced from local raw materials, raw material resources for the production of gas silicate items were discovered, recommendations on the improvement of the technology of producing brick were elaborated and so on. The technology of producing keramzit was developed as a result of joint technological laboratory and semiplant tests. The plant of keramzit gravel in Uirhan with a capacity of 200,000 m³ a year was put into operation on its basis.

Scientific and technical cooperation with the other CEMA member countries is being successfully developed. Thus, Mongolian scientists jointly with scientists of the GDR have determined the optimum regionalization of several strains of agricultural crops in the MPR, have ensured the considerable decrease of the affliction of large-horned cattle with warble fly and so on.

These and other examples attest that the highly effective cooperation of the MPR with the CEMA member countries, and first of all the Soviet Union, was and is of enormous importance for the development of science and technology in our country.

The CEMA member countries supply us with equipment and instruments for individual scientific and technical facilities. Mongolian specialists will do probationary work free of charge in these countries. Specialists and scientists from the other socialist countries will work in the MPR.

As in the past, much attention will be devoted to the introduction in production of the results of the joint research of Mongolian scientists and the scientists of the other CEMA member countries. And this will yield a considerable economic impact.

During the current 5-year plan not only multilateral, but also bilateral scientific and technical cooperation will be developed intensively. Scientists and specialists of the MPR and the CSSR, for example, are joining efforts in such areas as the leather footwear and cement industries, public health, conservation and so on, the basic problems of the development of agriculture, publishing and light industry will be worked on jointly with the GDR, light industry and the biological industry--with Hungary, agriculture and the sheepskin coat industry--with Bulgaria, construction--with Poland, the wood processing industry--with Romania, animal husbandry--with the Republic of Cuba, problems of nearly all the sectors of the MPR national economy will be worked on with the USSR.

Typical of the present stage of scientific and technical cooperation is the fact that scientific and experimental developments on the cardinal problems, which ensue from the immediate tasks of the socioeconomic development of the MPR for 1981-1985, are being placed in the forefront. One of them is the problem of the improvement of the working and living conditions of MPR livestock breeders. The scientifically sound and complete solution of this problem should lead to the radical transformation of the living conditions of the rural population and to the acceleration of the development of agriculture of the country as a whole.

An important area of cooperation of the fraternal countries is the Interkosmos program. The flight of an international crew with the participation of citizens of the USSR and the MPR was an impressive event which will be included forever in the chronicle of Soviet-Mongolian friendship. It demonstrated again the great strength of socialist internationalism and the great achievements of the fraternal peoples in the development of space in the interests of peace for the good of all mankind.

"The field of our cooperation," General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in the Accountability Report to the 26th CPSU Congress, "is encompassing newer and newer spheres. An example of this is the Interkosmos program. The cosmonauts of the fraternal countries are working not only for science and the national economy. They are also performing a political mission of enormous importance."

The Mongolian people greeted with much enthusiasm the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. They are achieving with creative enthusiasm the fulfillment of the tasks advanced by the 18th MPRP Congress of the further development of the economy and culture of their country and its transformation into an industrial-agrarian state.

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MONGOLIANS, SOVIETS COOPERATE IN CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AREAS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by A. Kapitonov, cultural attache of the USSR Embassy in the MPR: "Soviet-Mongolian Cultural and Scientific Cooperation"]

[Text] The relations of the Soviet Union and Mongolia are the first example in history of the new type of international relations which are based on the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism.

The 60 years of experience of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation demonstrate that it has been a most important factor which has ensured the successful progress of the MPR along the path chosen by it. The transformation of once backward Mongolia into a dynamically developing socialist state with a modern economy, a flourishing culture and a constantly increasing standard of living of the people was the main historical result of this cooperation.

Among the other areas of cooperation between the USSR and the MPR the sphere of cultural and scientific ties has become traditional. In the report of L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress it was pointed out that in the relations of the Soviet Union with the countries of the socialist community "spiritual contact and close ties in the area of ideology and culture have become a lasting norm."

The basic stages of the cooperation of the USSR and the MPR in the area of culture to a considerable extent were dictated by what tasks the party and the MPR Government set and accomplished during the cultural revolution in the MPR. It is well known that during the first years of popular power in Mongolia the creation of a public education system, the elimination of illiteracy, as well as the formation of public health organs for the taking of vigorous steps on the introduction of modern medical service were of the greatest importance.

For the accomplishment of these, as well as a number of other urgent tasks it was necessary to perform work which was immense both in amount and in difficulty. It was necessary to create anew a state system of cultural institutions and to organize their material base. The training of personnel was one of the most important tasks. Our countries and their state and public organizations when carrying out cultural cooperation devoted and are devoting attention to this.

The fact that by the early 1960's Mongolia had already become a country of universal literacy, attests to the successes of the policy of the CPSU and the MPRP,

which are pursuing a policy of the utmost development of Soviet-Mongolian cultural and scientific cooperation, as well as of the truly fraternal relations of our countries. The gains of Mongolia in the development of public education are a vivid demonstration of the advantages of socialism. Even in the developed countries of Western Europe illiteracy amounts to more than 6 percent, in Asia--46.8 percent and in Africa--73.3 percent.

Scientific cooperation, which is playing an important role in the accomplishment of the tasks of building socialism, holds a significant place in Soviet-Mongolian relations.

Joint Soviet-Mongolian geological, paleontological and biological expeditions, which have collected the most abundant, often unique scientific materials, have been working successfully for about 15 years. For example, the joint historical cultural expedition is conducting extensive archeological and ethnographic studies, which are aimed at the study of the key problems of the prerecorded, ancient and medieval history and culture of Mongolia and the Central Asian region as a whole.

The plan of joint scientific research for 1981-1985, which was signed in Moscow, is affording new prospects for scientific cooperation. The extension of the work on nuclear physics, geology, medicine and agriculture is envisaged by the plan. An agreement on joint patent and license activity has been signed.

The cooperation of Soviet and Mongolian scholars in the area of the social sciences: history, philosophy, economics and philology, has rich traditions. The joint studies by scholars of the two countries of questions of the theory and practice of the transition of Mongolia from feudalism to socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development, should especially be pointed out. Such major works as "Istoriya Mongol'skoy Narodnoy Respubliki" [The History of the Mongolian People's Republic] (1954, the 3d edition in parallel in Russian and Mongolian has now been prepared), "Nekapitalisticheskiy put' razvitiya i opyt MNR" [The Noncapitalist Path of Development and the Experience of the MPR] (1972), "Istoricheskiy opyt brat'skogo sotrudnichestva KPSS i MNR v bor'be za sotsializm" [The Historical Experience of the Fraternal Cooperation of the CPSU and the MPR in the Struggle for Socialism] (1971), "Istoriya sovetsko-mongol'skikh otnosheniy" [The History of Soviet-Mongolian Relations] (1981) and others were their result. Many joint works have been devoted to the history of the development of culture in the MPR and to the development of public education, science, literature and art.

Our cooperation in the area of public health is noted for a great return. The constant search for new, advanced forms is characteristic of it. The Soviet specialists working here are making a definite contribution to the improvement of the medical service of the MPR population. Each of them, in addition to the performance of his direct duties, is faced with the task to impart his know-how to not less than two Mongolian specialists in his field. Starting in 1961 the further training of Mongolian physicians in the Soviet Union was expanded considerably, more than 75 of them are being sent annually to the Irkutsk Institute for the Advancement of Physicians alone. The Soviet Union has made a gift of more than 2,000 volumes on medicine, in the MPR in recent years about 20 new Soviet methods have been adopted in public health practice, among them the Ilizarov method has been assimilated. On their part Soviet physicians are studying with great interest the experience of Mongolia in the area of traditional eastern medicine and the achievements of their Mongolian colleagues in the development of public health.

Especially extensive contacts are now being achieved between the ministries of culture and the creative organizations of our two countries.

The Soviet people and the Soviet intelligentsia have displayed the most enthusiastic interest in the increase of the creative enthusiasm of the Mongolian people and a willingness to promote the development of this process in every possible way. In 1925 M. Gor'kiy, responding to the question of MPR Minister of Education E. Batuhan concerning what should be translated into Mongolian from the works of world literature, wrote: "It seems to me that, in acquainting the Mongolian people with the spirit of Europe and the desires of its masses, which are contemporary to us, you should translate precisely those European books, in which the principle of activeness and the intensity of thought, which aspires to active thought, and not to freedom of inaction, is most pronounced."

Since the first days of popular power in Mongolia and to this day Soviet literature has held a prominent place among the translations being published in the MPR. The acquaintance of the Mongolian reader with Soviet literature is not limited to translations. Owing to the extensive study of Russian in the country tens and hundreds of thousands of its citizens have the opportunity to read Russian and Soviet literature in the original.

On the other hand, a large number of translations and editions of works of Mongolian authors have been made available in the Soviet Union. During the past 10 years alone about 300 titles of books of Mongolian authors and poets with a total circulation of 9.5 million copies have been published in the USSR. Mongolian literature is being translated not only into Russian, it has already been published in more than 20 languages of the peoples of the USSR. In the international library of Victory the Progress Publishing House has published the novel of C. Lodoybambay "The Lucid Timur"--the first of 15 volumes of this series. The interpublishing house library of Mongolian literature will soon begin to be published.

The sending of Mongolian writers of shock construction projects to the Soviet Union has become a good tradition. They have already prepared collections of short stories and essays on Bashkiria, Tajikistan, the Baykal-Amur Railway Line and the Sayano-Shushenskaya Hydroelectric Power Station. The members of the writers' organizations of our two countries are jointly conducting tours of the sites of revolutionary, battle and labor glory, meetings with readers, creative conferences and seminars and joint meetings of the Boards of the Unions of Writers.

The same kind of experience of joint work and the generous mutual exchange of achievements has been gained by composers and artists, architects and journalists, workers of theatrical art and cinematography. The joint films "The Son of Mongolia," "Listen, in That Direction!", "Through the Gobi and Hingan" are enjoying great popularity in Mongolia and the Soviet Union. The performances of the Mongolian Circus and the concerts of the MPR State Song and Dance Ensemble are not inferior to the best world examples.

Owing to the cooperation with the Soviet Union Mongolia is using for the development of its culture the technical achievements of the 20th century: radio, television, the cinema. The building in 1967 with the assistance of the Soviet Union of a television center in Ulaanbaatar and the orbit ground station, which receives television programs via Soviet communications satellites, was a major event in the cultural life of Mongolia.

In implementing the plans of cultural and scientific cooperation special attention is being devoted to the implementation of the decisions of the congresses of the CPSU and the MPRP, to the practical accomplishment of the tasks ensuing from them and to the implementation of measures which are devoted to the anniversaries of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Mongolian People's Revolution, as well as to other memorable dates and events in the life of the Soviet and Mongolian people.

The exchanges along the lines of the ministries of culture have acquired an especially great scale. During the past 5-year plan 18 major Soviet creative collectives visited Mongolia. The new 5-year plan for 1981-1985 calls for the further extension of the ties in the area of culture and art. In conformity with this plan the Central Puppet Theater under the direction of S. Obrastsov, the Souvenir Modern Dance Ensemble and People's Actors of the RSFSR O. Voronets and E. Khil' have already visited Mongolia. In the future the State Russian Folk Chorus imeni N. Osipov, the Kalmyk State Dramatic Theater imeni B. Basantov, the Leningrad State Music Hall and other collectives and soloists will appear in Mongolia. The exchange of circus, theater and variety performers, art exhibits and photographic materials between the USSR and the MPR will be continued.

The months of friendship, the days of culture, festivals, book exhibitions and other measures, which are being conducted on a reciprocal basis, are of great importance for the cultural exchange between the USSR and the MPR. Such holidays of the national cultures have acquired a large-scale nature and have become firmly established in the life of the fraternal peoples. They are of great socioeconomic importance.

Last year the Days of MPR Culture in the Soviet Union, which were devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, were held with enormous success. There were appearances of Mongolian actors on the stage of the Bol'shoy Theater in Moscow, in Kiev, Kishinev, Alma-Ata, Irkutsk and other population centers. Meetings of the Soviet public with leading figures of Mongolian culture and art were held.

This year Days of Soviet Culture will be held in the MPR. They are devoted to the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Actors of the first professional theater in Russia--the State Academic Dramatic Theater imeni Volkov--the Voronezh Russian Folk Chorus, masters of operatic and ballet art and variety performers will participate in them. It is gratifying to note that extensive preliminary work for this event, which will develop into a genuine holiday of friendship and fraternity between our countries and peoples, now has already been started in the Soviet Union and Mongolia.

The Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association are performing active work on the broadening and extension of the comprehensive ties between the USSR and the MPR. The activity of these organizations has been rated highly by the governments of our countries. The Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society has been awarded the Order of Sukhe Bator, while the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association has been awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples.

New prospects are being afforded in connection with the creation of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Mongolian Commission for Cultural Cooperation, the first session of

which was already held last year. The study and elaboration of the new basic directions of Soviet-Mongolian ties in this area are its task, the accomplishment of which it has already begun.

The process of the cultural contact of the peoples of the USSR and the MPR is assuming a more and more diverse nature, the further enrichment of the forms of cultural cooperation is occurring, its importance in the strengthening of the ideological unity of our countries is increasing. All this is contributing to the general process of the strengthening of the solidarity of the entire socialist community.

Today we can safely say that only on the basis of close ties with the fraternal socialist countries is the rapid development of each of them possible. The history and the present of the comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia serve as a clear example of this. Soviet-Mongolian ties in the area of culture and science are also serving the noble goals of the flourishing of our peoples and the formation of the new man and truly humane relations between people.

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IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE REFLECTED IN MPR LITERATURE

Moscow NARODY AZII I AFRIKI in Russian No 4, Jul-Aug 81 pp 103-108

[Article by A. Lubsandendeb and N. I. Nikulin: "The Literature of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Ideological Struggle"]

[Text] The world revolutionary process, of which the liberation movement of oppressed peoples is a component, has decidedly transformed belles lettres. This especially concerns the peoples of the East, who are making the transition to socialism from precapitalistic formations. The development of their literatures has its own laws, which are clearly traced in the historical experience of the literature of the MPR, which has traversed a 60-year path. The national liberation movement and the triumph of the People's Revolution in 1921 created favorable conditions for the development of literature and folklore. "The new revolutionary literature of the MPR arose as a means of knowledge, as a weapon of the struggle, the goal of which consists in changing the world,"¹ well-known literary scholars S. Lubsanbandan and T. Hasbator note.

The noncapitalist path of development of the MPR from feudalism to socialism in its historical development is divided into two stages: the general democratic (transitional) stage--from 1921 to 1940--and the stage of directly socialist transformations--from 1940 to the present. The socialist cultural revolution, which had as a goal, first of all, the spiritual emancipation of the people, the elimination of the illiteracy of the popular masses, the creation of the bases of a new secular system of education, a new literature and art and the formation of a national creative intelligentsia, was carried out at the first stage in the MPR. "There are years which are equal to centuries," President of the MPR Academy of Sciences B. Shirendeb writes. "Such changes and shifts, which for a long time determine the course of reality and transform it in a revolutionary manner, occur in the historical life of the people. The People's Revolution of 1921 and the birth of the first sovereign socialist state in Asia--the Mongolian People's Republic--were such a change in the life of the Mongolians."²

The emergence of the new Mongolian literature was one of the vivid manifestations of the radical changes which had occurred in Mongolia. In the works of the first years of the revolution the rout of the enemy was picturesquely described and the victory of the people became famous. For example, in the songs composed by the partisans of D. Sukhebator during the intervals between battles and on the march ("Kyahta," "The Red Banner" and others). The new ideals of a free, happy life were affirmed in poetry, plays, tales, stories, allegorical-didactic works and propaganda newspapers.

A journalistic direction is characteristic of the majority of works of Mongolian poetry of those years. To this poetry "there fell the lot to tell about the goals of the revolution, to serve the goals of the political education of the masses, to wage the struggle against the strong influence of Lamaism," K. N. Yatskovskaya writes. "For only after the death of the 'living god'--Bogdo Gegen--in 1924 was the country proclaimed the People's Republic. The revolutionary songs and verses began to be heard at meetings, passed among the people from improvised theatrical stages. Often many works became popular before publication."³

The turn to folksong forms was a natural manifestation of the deep national roots of the arising poetry. Such works were connected with the best traditions of the creative oral poetic work and written literature of the Mongolian people; the democratic, progressive elements of their culture became a component of the new literature. The influence of folklore traditional is especially noticeable in contemporary Mongolian literature. This trait, probably, is characteristic of the literature of the peoples of those countries which are making the transition from the precapitalistic stage of development to socialism.

The literatures, which are formed during the revolutionary struggle in the countries of Asia, pass through stages which can be regarded as typologically similar. In this respect the experience of not only Mongolian, but also Vietnamese and Lao literature is significant.

At the general democratic stage of the development of the Mongolian revolution, when the breakup of the entire socioeconomic and political system of the old society, including its ideological superstructure, occurred, the writers fought against the feudal Buddhist morals, inveterate habits and traditions and for the overcoming of backwardness, the winning of economic independence, the defense of the freedom and independence of the homeland and the creation of a new socialist literature. The MPRP, which displayed daily concern about the progress of literary development and devoted particular attention to the ideological and theoretical guidance of the new literature, assumed the historical mission of guiding this process. Thus, in accordance with a decision of the Seventh MPRP Congress in 1929 the first writers' organization, the prototype of the Union Writers, was founded, which was called the Cooperative of New Revolutionary Writers and proclaimed "the unification of creative work with the tasks of the revolution"⁴ and the consolidation of the creative forces of the country, which were called upon to serve the implementation of party policy in the area of literature. This organization supported beginning writers and appealed to the people to try their hand in the literary field. As a result the ranks of writers were reinforced with new names. Thus, by the 1930's, when the first writers of the new Mongolia had already become famous, literary men, who subsequently played a perceptible role in the development of the artistic culture of the country, entered literature.

Well-known Mongolian female novelist S. Udbal writes about the period of the 1920's and 1930's in the history of Mongolian literature: "When rereading today the books of those times, the books of Buyannemeh, Dambadorj and others, it is easy to point out the obvious weaknesses.... All this is so, such shortcomings were natural--we had only just learned to depict modern reality, had taken just the very first steps in this direction. And it would be strange not to notice behind these blunders the great gains of the new literature--its revolutionary inspiration, its intolerance to all that had become obsolete and hinders progress,

the ardor with which it came down upon the feudal lords, the lamas and the exploiters of the working people, the enthusiasm with which it supported every step of the party, which was aimed at the building of a new society."⁵

The problems of the ideological formation of the new Mongolian literature were always at the center of attention of the party. The measures of the popular government, which were aimed at the elimination of the illiteracy of the population of the country, especially the reform of the written language, facilitated the spread of literacy and thereby promoted the mastery by the masses of working people--the arats--of the literary language, created the conditions for the formation of a reading audience and prompted talented representatives of the people to creative literary work. The developing public education system, the periodic and other press and radio promoted the mastering of the literary language by the working people.

Realistic trends are clearly traced in Mongolian literature already in the 1920's. The creative intelligentsia of the new Mongolia from the very start strove to master the method of socialist realism, learning from the experience of Soviet literature. In May 1925 Minister of Education D. Erdeni Batuhan sent a letter to M. Gor'kiy: "It is necessary to begin to translate first of all into Mongolian things from Russian belles lettres," Erdeni Batuhan wrote. "Your instructions concerning this: what principle to adhere to, what to begin with and how, are extremely interesting and valuable. Our forces are limited, much is immediately impossible, it will be necessary to select what is more suitable and close to the Mongolian understanding from a lot."³ E. Batuhan raised for M. Gor'kiy urgent practical questions, which were connected with the cardinal problems of the spiritual life of the new Mongolia, with the problems of the formation of a harmonious socially active individual under the difficult conditions of the country and the role of belles lettres in this process. M. Gor'kiy soon sent a letter of response, which was received ardently by the creative intelligentsia of Mongolia. "I believe," Gor'kiy wrote, "that the expounding of the principle of activeness would be most useful to your people. It seems to me that, in acquainting the Mongolian people with the spirit of Europe and the desires of its masses, which are contemporary to us, you should translate precisely those European books, in which the principle of activeness and the tension of thinking, which aspires to active freedom, and not freedom of inaction, is most pronounced."⁷ Gor'kiy declared the need to oppose to passive inaction "the active opposition of evil," social evil, which is embodied in the visible defenders of the receding world, in its vestiges in the consciousness of people, in servile psychology and in the lack of faith in the strength of the people. The letter of M. Gor'kiy was published in the same year in the newspaper IZVESTIYA ULAN-BATOR KHOTO.⁸

"We, the Mongolian writers, should never forget those warm, approving and wise words with which the great proletarian writer A. M. Gor'kiy addressed us in 1925," B. Ldbal wrote in 1973. "Gor'kiy's letter to the Mongolian writers is a document, which played an enormous role in the fate of our new culture and today has not lost one iota of its importance for the young literatures of the countries of Asia and Africa. Gor'kiy considered as the main task of our literature the awakening in man of social activeness, the education of a citizen, who has been given the sense of involvement in the affairs of the people, and of a new man, who has shaken from his shoulders the burden of religious prejudices and has freed himself from the contemplativeness which has paralyzed the spiritual forces of the people of the

last. Life has confirmed the correctness of Gor'kiy's words that, only by educating the new man, does literature fulfill its duty to the people."⁹

Gor'kiy's words were of fundamental importance not only under the real conditions of the traditional spiritual atmosphere of Mongolia of those years. It is quite natural that under such conditions the transition to socialist realism was accomplished not immediately, not abruptly, especially not by means of mechanical transposition or extrapolation, but with allowance made for the real state of affairs in the country and the possibilities of Mongolian literature of those times. The thesis, which was advanced at the First Congress of Mongolian Writers (1948) and contained the well-known postulate about revolutionary realism, was not accidental. This thesis implied a revolutionary literature, which strives for the affirmation of the socialist ideal and is characterized by Gor'kiy's "principle of activeness." Therefore, revolutionary realism in Mongolian literature with respect to the ideological and methodological aims by no means differs from socialist realism in principle, but is fundamentally included in it as the primary link which prepares the necessary prerequisites. Having resolutely parted with the Indo-Tibetan Buddhist cultural orientation, Mongolian literature is turning to progressive world literature. The creative intelligentsia of the country is beginning to realize that the genuine flourishing of the national culture is inconceivable without the creative assimilation of the best achievements of world, first of all Russian and Soviet, literature.

Guided by Gor'kiy's principle of activeness and humanism, the Mongolian intelligentsia long ago began intensive translation work. Back in the 1930's the Mongolian reader got to know the works of the world classics--A. S. Pushkin and M. Yu. Lermontov, N. V. Gogol' and L. N. Tolstov, A. M. Gor'kiy and N. A. Ostrovskiy, Lope de Vega and Jules Verne, Guy de Maupassant and R. Rolland. "Russian and Soviet literature are playing a fruitful role," T. Hasbator stresses. "Echoes of the mighty voice of the poet-tribune V. Mayakovskiy are heard in the poetry of T. Gaytab and T. Tsedenjab, M. Sholokhov had an influence on the creative work of C. Lodovdambaa, the stories of Soviet novelists had an influence on S. Erdene. Our writers are learning from Soviet masters the realistic depiction of life, the art of typification and artistic generalization, the creation of vivid characters, subtle psychologism."¹⁰

Later on, translation activity acquired an even more extensive scale. At present Mongolian readers have gotten to know the creative work of writers of more than 100 countries of the world.¹¹ The creative contacts of Mongolian writers with their fellow writers from the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist world are becoming stronger.

During the 1920's and 1930's the struggle for the adherence to party principles in literature acquired particular urgency. With its first steps the young Mongolian literature clearly defined its class position. Lenin's formula: "Literary work should become a /part/ [in italics] of the common proletarian cause,"¹² was printed on the first page of the first issue of the journal HUBISGALT URAN ZOHIOI (REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE) for 1932. The main assumptions of V. I. Lenin's work "The Party Organization and Party Literature" and Lenin's principle of adherence to party principles in literature were at the center of attention of Mongolian literary men.¹³ In 1932 critic C. Dashnyan spoke out against the then current opinion that in Mongolian literature a predilection for political agitation to the

detriment of the artistic merits of works was ostensibly being noticed: "The bourgeoisie," he wrote, "is deceiving the masses when speaking about the classless nature of creative artistic work."

At present the problem of the adherence to party principles in Mongolian literature, just as the questions of the attitude toward the cultural heritage of the Mongolian people, which are connected with it, is at the focus of the ideological struggle. In particular, American scholar R. Rupen contrasts the cultural heritage of the Mongolians to contemporary Mongolian culture, denying its distinctive development.¹⁴ In agreement with him, in general, are some other western scholars, for example, American Mongolianist J. Krueger, who sees in Mongolist literature only the fruit of "Soviet influence," and for this reason draws attention in it to the lack of artistic distinctiveness.

Such views are being criticized first of all on the part of Mongolian literary men,¹⁵ as well as objective foreign scholars. Thus, one of the oldest western Mongolists, O. Lattimore, compares contemporary Mongolian culture with the art of the Renaissance. He writes, in particular, about the skillful combination of national traditions with the demands of the present, about the constant search and experimentation in the literature and art of the new Mongolia.¹⁶

The creative achievements of Mongolian writers are a convincing response to the intrigues of the ideological opponents of the literature of People's Mongolia. Chairman of the Board of the MPR Union of Writers D. Tsedeb defines the achievements of Mongolian writers over 60 years as follows: "During the past years Mongolian literature has achieved the level of truly realistic literature, which is capable of revealing the conflicts of life, of penetrating the psychology of people and of raising complicated questions of a social and moral nature. The main hero of the contemporary works of Mongolian writers is the man of labor, the creator of the new society."¹⁷

The artistic interpretation of the revolutionary changes in the life of the Mongolian people, the depiction of the new hero, the active participant in the historic transformations, as a result of which the leap from feudalism to socialism was made--the method of socialist realism corresponds in the best possible way to all these artistic tasks of revolutionary art. "The uniqueness of the historical development of the Mongolian People's Republic was responsible for the features of the formation of Mongolian literature and, consequently, for the specific nature of the emergence of its creative method. The new Mongolian literature became a national and distinctive phenomenon, which is developing along the path of socialist realism," S. Lubsanbandan and T. Hasbator write.¹⁸

The great achievements in the development of MPR literature are connected with the flourishing of the novel, especially the historical revolutionary novel. The modern novel of the MPR has vividly commemorated the great changes which have been made in the country and has made it possible to take important steps in the artistic interpretation of historical and historical revolutionary themes. Among the works of this type one should name the novels "The Transparent Tamir" by C. Lodey-Lambaa, "The Great Fate" by S. Udbal, "The Mountain Stream," "Moving On" and "The First Year of the Republic" by L. Tudeb, "The Red Sun" by S. Dashdende, "The Uneasy Years" by O. Namdag, "Dawn Over the Steppe" by B. Rinchen and a number of others.

The intensive development of fictional prose and such a genre of it as the short story occurred in the 1960's and 1970's. Thematic breadth distinguishes the Mongolian short story, owing to which the reader gets a clear idea of the spiritual growth of the man of labor, his participation in the affairs of the entire country--the development of national industry, agriculture, science and culture. A significant contribution to the development of the short story has been made by such writers as L. Natsagdorj ("The White Moon, Black Tears"), T. Damdisuren ("The Rejected Girl"), S. Buyannemeh ("Tubaday the Cattle Breeder"), C. Lodoydambaa ("Our School Children"), D. Senge ("Ayuush"), S. Erdene ("After a Year," "The Wife of a Hunter"), H. Byamaa ("The Steppe Flower"), L. Tudeb ("The North Star"), D. Myagmar ("I Will Never Forget") and others.¹⁹

Contemporary Mongolian literature, having reached its maturity, today has already entered the broad international arena. Its experience is especially important for the literatures of those peoples of Asia and Africa, who have chosen the non-capitalist path of socioeconomic development.

FOOTNOTES

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3. G. Mikhaylov and K. Yatskovskaya, "Mongol'skaya literatura. Kratkiy ocherk" [Mongolian Literature. A Short Outline], Moscow, 1969, p 118.
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5. S. Udbal, "The Horizons of Mongolian Literature," VOPROSY LITERATURE, No 12, 1973, p 105.
6. Quoted from K. N. Yatskovskaya, "Soviet Literature in Mongolia," "Literatura stran zarubezhnogo Vostoka i sovetskaya literatura" [The Literature of the Countries of the Foreign East and Soviet Literature], Moscow, 1977, p 295.
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8. For more detail see G. I. Mikhaylov, "M. Gor'kiy and Mongolian Writers," "M. Gor'kiy i literatura zarubezhnogo Vostoka" [M. Gor'kiy and the Literatures of the Foreign East], Moscow, 1968, p 117.
9. S. Udbal, Op. cit., pp 105-106.
10. Quoted from LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 30 April 1980.
11. S. Udbal, Op. cit., p 108.
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15. S. Sandag, "Objectivity or Falsification (An Open Letter to Mr Salisbury)," NOVOSTI MONGOLII, 6 May 1970.
16. O. Lattimore, "Nomads and Commissars. Mongolia Revisited," New York, 1962, p 216.
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18. S. Lubsanbandan and T. Hasbator, Op. cit., p 134.
19. For more detail see S. Tsend-Ayuush, "The Mongolian Short Story (Features of the Emergence and Development of the Short Story as a Genre in Contemporary Mongolian Literature)," candidate dissertation abstract, Ulaanbaatar, 1980.

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CSO: 1819/63

DEVELOPMENT OF MONGOLIAN CIVIL AVIATION OUTLINED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 May 82 p 2

[Article by Chief of the Civil Air Transportation Administration L. Lhagba: "Civil Aviation on the Upswing"]

[Text] The further development of all types of transportation, including air transportation, found reflection in the decisions of the 18th congress of our party.

For civil aviation the starting year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan was more than successful. The majority of enterprises operated smoothly during the year, striving to satisfy completely and in good time the needs of the national economy and the population for air traffic. Air transport conveys 70 percent of the passengers between cities and aymag centers and 30 percent between the centers of somons. Now air service covers 19 cities and 170 somons. In 1981 alone 491,000 passengers and 9,558.7 tons of freight were carried, in all a distance of more than 12.95 million km was covered.

The socialist competition launched in honor of the 18th MPRP Congress and the 60th anniversary of the People's Revolution was a mighty stimulus of the increase of the labor initiative of the collectives of all subdivisions. As a result the majority of enterprises of civil aviation began the fulfillment of the 1982 plan assignments back in November of last year. The cost of 1 ton-kilometer was reduced as compared with the planned amount by more than 3.1 percent, labor productivity increased by 8.7 percent. The revenue from air transportation increased by 6.6 million tugriks.

During the past period the collective of the Flight Detachment--the main production unit of civil aviation--worked productively. Along with the transportation of passengers and cargo they performed 1,560 hr of patrol flights for the protection of forests against fires and treated 341,400 hectares of farmlands from the air.

The Headquarters and Pilot Division of the Civil Air Transportation Administration are taking specific steps on the consolidation of the achieved gains, the observance of the regularity of flights and the improvement of passenger service. Much attention is being devoted to the technical readiness of the fleet of airplanes. As a result of the steps which were taken the idle time of aircraft for maintenance was reduced by one-half. Steps are constantly being taken on the improvement

of the assurance of flight safety, which is one of the main qualitative indicators in the work of civil aviation.

During the remaining years of the 5-year plan much responsible work has to be done on the implementation of the program of the development of civil aviation for 1981-1985. The construction of runways with an artificial surface, their equipment with night takeoff lights and the building of new terminals are planned at Uyana airports. These measures, by meeting the needs of the national economy for air transportation, would make it possible to use the fleet economically and intensively. The construction of a new terminal complex at the Buyant-Uha Airport in Ulaanbaatar with the assistance of Soviet planning and construction organizations is one of the main measures of this 5-year plan.

The further reinforcement of civil aviation with personnel is envisaged during the current 5-year plan. The number of those studying at higher and secondary specialized educational institutions of the USSR in various aviation specialties will increase considerably as compared with the last 5-year plan. Much attention will be devoted to the training of pilots and traffic controllers locally. Permanent courses, in which pilots, traffic controllers and navigators undergo training and further training, are in operation in the Civil Air Transportation Administration. Veterans of civil aviation and honored pilots of the MPR are being enlisted in the work with personnel. Such a form of tutorship is helping the cause of the training of young aviators in the spirit of loyalty to the chosen cause and love for their occupation.

As in other sectors, in civil aviation the movement of rationalizers has been developed extensively. The introduction of rationalization proposals gave an additional 63,000 tugriks to the accumulation fund.

Last year in conformity with the plan of the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation an agreement on direct cooperation for the 5-year plan and a working plan for 1982-1983 were concluded between the Civil Air Transportation Administration attached to the MPR Council of Ministers and the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation.

The establishment of direct ties with the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation was another proof of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our countries.

This year it is being planned by civil aviation to carry more than 500,000 passengers and about 10,000 tons of cargo and to treat 350,000 hectares of farmland. The improvement of the organization of flights and the compiling of such flight schedules, which would completely conform to the needs and demands of the national economy with respect to air transportation, will be required for the successful implementation of these plans. For this it is necessary to increase the cooperation of all the units and services of enterprises and to seek constantly internal reserves.

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ACTIVITIES OF MONGOLIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SOCIETY DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 5 Mar 82 p 4

[Interview with Candidate of Geographical Sciences S. Jigj, secretary of the Central Council of the Mongolian Society of Conservation and Environmental Protection, by NOVOSTI MONGOLII correspondent T. Enhbold: "Environmental Protection Is a National Matter"]

[Text] Candidate of Geographical Sciences S. Jigj, secretary of the Central Council of the Mongolian Society of Conservation and Environmental Protection, answers the questions of our correspondent T. Enhbold.

[Question] What steps have been taken in our country on environmental protection?

[Answer] In the MPR Constitution it is stated that the land and its mineral resources, the forests, the waters and their resources, which are on the territory of the country, are state property, national property. The state has thereby confirmed its leading role in the conservation and increase of the natural resources of the republic and has legally sanctioned the right of the Mongolian people to the use of all types of natural resources and, consequently, the right of the protection and increase of natural resources.

The MPRP and the MPR Government are constantly taking various steps which are connected with questions of environmental protection. During the past 10 years alone new laws on the use of land, on hunting and on the use of water and timber resources were passed.

The Sixth Session, Seventh Convocation, of the MPR People's Great Hural, which was held in 1972, played an especially role in the improvement of the work on the protection and use of timber resources and game fauna and the efficient use of natural resources. In accordance with a decision of this session the Standing Committee for Conservation of the People's Great Hural was established, and committees for conservation were also established in all aymags and city, somon and regional assemblies of people's deputies. In conformity with the decision of this session conservation months are being organized twice a year.

Special conservation services, such as the State Service for the Use and Protection of Waters, the State Service for Land Management and Soil Protection, the

Administration of the Inspectorate of State Construction and Mine Engineering, the Administration of the Inspectorate of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Service, the State Service for the Protection of Plants and Quarantines, the aviation service for forest and steppe fire fighting and the Administration of the Inspectorate of Forests, Hunting and Forestry, were also established in the ministries and departments by a decision of the MPR Government.

The State Committee for Science and Technology of the MPR Council of Ministers is the main coordinating organ of the country for conservation and environmental protection.

[Question] Tell us, please, about the activity of your society.

[Answer] The voluntary Mongolian Society of Conservation and Environmental Protection was founded in 1975. The providing of comprehensive support and assistance in the implementation and assurance of the monitoring of the fulfillment of MPR legislative acts on the protection, restoration and efficient use of the resources of the soil, water, forests, pastures, flora and minerals, the mobilization of the forces of society for the accomplishment of these tasks and the launching of a mass campaign against pollution and the disturbance of the balance of the environment is its main task. The duty to promote extensively among the working people of specific tasks and methods of conservation is also assigned to the society. In our activity we rely on the active assistance and support of more than 300,000 members and 2,000 organizations which are collective members of the society. The Pioneers and school children are giving us much help. They are organizing "green" and "blue" patrols and are setting up conservation corners in the schools.

[Question] Here we are saying natural resources. What precisely does this concept include?

[Answer] First of all they are the mineral resources of the earth. During the years of popular power on MPR territory hundreds of deposits and shows of various types of minerals have been detected, including deposits of bituminous coal and lignite, ferrous and nonferrous metals, and some of them are of unique importance. They are also both the plant and the animal world of the country. On the territory of the republic more than 2,100 species of plants, 430 species of lichens, 120 species of moss, among which there are 110 endemic and 70 relict species of plants, grow; 130 species of mammals, 7 species of amphibia, about 370 species of feathered birds, more than 70 species of fish, 19 species of reptiles and more than 5,000 species of insects live here. Many representatives of the fauna are the rarest in the world and have been entered in the International Red Book.

[Question] And a final question. Tell us, please, about the preserves of the country.

[Answer] In the solution of the problems of environmental protection much room is being allotted to preserves. In Mongolia there are 13 of them. On the preserve grounds the hunting of animals, the felling of trees and the gathering of medicinal and other plants are prohibited. The Great Gobi Preserve in the largest. It was founded comparatively recently, in 1975, covers a territory of 4.5 million hectares and is a unique natural standard of rare and the rarest animals and plants of the deserts of the Transaltay Gobi and the Dzungaria region of Central

Asia. In the republic there are also more than 20 game refuges, where fishing and the hunting of birds and animals are prohibited.

I want to point out that the MPR is actively participating in the work of international organizations in the area of conservation and the improvement of the environment. Our country is cooperating with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries on questions of the elaboration and implementation of comprehensive measures on conservation. It is planned to extend the participation of the MPR in the work of a number of specialized institutions of the United Nations and other international organizations, which are concerned with various problems of environmental protection.

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CSO: 1819/55

ASIAN BUDDHISTS CONFERENCE ON PEACE NOTED

Conference Goals

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 3

[Article: "Toward the Forthcoming Conference"]

[Text] A press conference for Mongolian and foreign journalists, which was devoted to the forthcoming General Conference of Asian Buddhists for Peace, was held in Ulaanbaatar. General Secretary of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace Professor C. Jugder spoke to those present. He noted that in recent years the movement of Buddhists for peace has grown stronger and has been considerably enlarged, religious national committees have been set up in 12 countries of the world.

The goal of the forthcoming General Conference, which will be held at the end of the summer of this year in Ulaanbaatar, is to step up the efforts of all religious figures and the priests of Buddhist temples and monasteries in the matter of averting the threat of war and strengthening peace and stability on the planet and to make a significant contribution to the implementation of the teachings of Buddha on peace.

It was noted that the forthcoming General Conference is called upon to promote the implementation of the constructive initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states, which are aimed at the political settlement of controversial international problems, the elimination of hot beds of tension and the strengthening of the principles of peace and confidence between peoples. In this respect the proposal of the MPR on the conclusion of a Convention on Mutual Nonaggression and the Nonuse of Force in the Relations Between States of Asia and the Pacific Ocean and the constructive initiatives of the states of Indochina, which are aimed at the transformation of South Asia into a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation, merit extensive support.

The forthcoming General Conference, C. Jugder stressed, will take place under the sign of the intensification of the business ties and contacts with all peacemaking and nonreligious social organizations and movements in the name of a sacred goal--to protect life on earth.

Conference Update

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Jun 82 p 3

[Article: "Buddhists in the Struggle for Peace"]

[Text] The regular Sixth General Conference of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace will be held in the Mongolian capital in the middle of August of this year. General Secretary of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace Doctor Professor C. Jugder reported this at a press conference held in Ulaanbaatar.

He informed the Mongolian and foreign journalists about the progress of the preparation of Buddhist national centers for the forthcoming general conference and expressed confidence that its result would promote the cause of the unification of the efforts of Asian Buddhists in the struggle for peace and the security of peoples.

Concerning the World Conference of Religious Figures, which was recently held in Moscow, C. Jugder noted that in the basic documents and the statements of the conference participants profound anxiety is expressed in connection with the continuing escalation of the arms race and the need for the strengthening of international peace and the aversion of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe is stressed. The Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace, he stressed, accepts enthusiastically and completely supports the ideas of the Moscow conference.

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TOURISM IN MONGOLIA DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by D. Solongo: "Tourism in Mongolia"]

[Text] The number of foreign tourists, who wish to get to know the history and current life of the Mongolian people and to see with their own eyes the beauty of the Mongolian land, is increasing from year to year. The impressive spectacularness of the historical monuments and sights of Mongolia, the uniqueness and symbolic character of the customs of our people, the primordiality of the specific landscape and the unique animal and plant world are specially attracting the attention of numerous tourists, travelers and scholars from abroad.

On 15 May the Juulchin Travel Bureau, having commenced its regular 28th tourist season, began to receive foreign travel lovers. A diverse and interesting program has been drawn up for guests from abroad: familiarization with monuments of history and culture, the visiting of museums, theaters, industrial centers and nature preserves, participation in national holidays, diverse tourist itineraries about the country, tours of the cities and new construction projects of the republic.

One of the tourist routes runs through the Southern Gobi, where rare wild animals, many of which have been entered in the International Red Book, live. These are the wild camel, the Przheval'sk horse, the lynx, the leopard, the snow leopard and others.

Another tourist route runs through the south part of the Hangayn Nuruu Mountains. There are located here 40 hot springs, which have effective healing properties. One of them is the Hujirt hot spring, where a tourist center by the same name is located. Not far from the center is one of the most ancient monasteries which have come down to our times--the Erdene-Dzu. The monastery of fantastic architecture was built 400 years ago.

At present Juulchin is cooperating with more than 100 foreign tourist organizations and firms. The socialist countries account for 60 percent of the foreign tourism. Tourists from the GDR, Poland, the USSR and other socialist countries are frequent guests of Mongolia.

The number of tourists from England, the United States, the FRG and Japan has increased in recent years. This year guests from Spain, Portugal, Greece and Canada will visit Mongolia for the first time. During this season Juulchin plans to

receive more than 30 percent more foreign tourists than last year. Moreover, cooperation has been set up with 20 new tourist firms. On the average the amount of foreign tourism in Mongolia is increasing annually by 15 percent.

The material and technical base of foreign tourism in the MPR is constantly being broadened and strengthened. Uulchin has modern hotels, restaurants, tourist centers and comfortable buses which are designed for long trips. Skilled guide-interpreters serve the tourists.

Such forms of international tourism as individual and group tourism, congress rounds and business rounds are typical of foreign tourism of the MPR. Special tourism--alpine, hiking and other types--are undergoing further development. This year Uulchin is offering tourists new hiking itineraries through the most beautiful preserve sites of Obohangay and Arhangay Aymags. A new form of tourism--the combination of traveling with hunting--is being used extensively. The opportunity to obtain rare game trophies: the horns of an argali, a mountain goat, a Middle Asian gazelle or a Siberia stage, is attracting foreign hunters.

Taking into account the steady increase of the number of foreigners who wish to visit Mongolia, the study of the prospects of the development of foreign tourism in the MPR up to 2000 is now under way.

Traditional Mongolian hospitality and the fairytale beauty of nature await all those who will come to Mongolia from abroad.

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CSO: 1819/59

SELECTED PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTARIES

Concern for Mother and Child

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 6 Aug 82 1910 GMT

[Text] Concern for the health of mother and child is one of the main tasks of socialist health care in the MPR, the newspaper UNEN stated today.

Thanks to consistent and diversified measures by the party and government, in recent years there has been a steady growth of medical facilities for mothers and children. Last year alone, the newspaper stated, the fleet of ambulances for children was substantially enlarged, and 40 new children's facilities at hospitals were established. Each year the government allocates an average of approximately 5 million tugriks for prevention of children's diseases and free medicine to infants up to the age of 1 year.

As a result of all these measures, in recent years there has been a significant improvement in the principal performance indicators of maternity and infant health facilities. Suffice it to note that in 1981 child mortality nationwide was down by more than 10 per thousand in comparison with the preceding year, the article stated.

Ch. Suren Meets Foreign Visitors

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 6 Aug 82 1915 GMT

[Text] Ch. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received the heads of the CEMA member nation delegations attending the 20th meeting of the section on cooperation in the field of forestry and the 11th meeting of officials of forest management and timber production agencies of the CEMA member nations within the framework of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in the Area of Agriculture.

The meeting, at which a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed, was attended by delegation chiefs from the PRB, HPR, SRV, GDR, the Republic of Cuba, PPR, SRR, USSR, and MPR.

Flash Flood Relief

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 6 Aug 82 1945 GMT

[Text] The executive committee of the Mongolian Red Cross Society has decided to allocate 200,000 tugriks to assist victims and repair damage following a flash flood which struck several districts of Ulaanbaatar on the afternoon of 3 August of this year.

Mongolian Hay, Butter Production

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 7 Aug 82 1520 GMT

[Text] In spite of the frequent heavy rains, the workers of People's Mongolia are achieving fine results in the hay harvest. According to figures released by the MPR Central Statistical Administration, as of 1 August more than 70,000 tons of feed hay had been harvested in this republic. This is 21,700 tons more than in the corresponding period of last year. The report states that things are proceeding particularly well on the farms of Dundgobi, Bulgan, and Dzabhan aymags.

Butter production is also progressing well. To date almost 2000 tons of this valuable and nutritious product have been produced for sale to the state.

Primary Party Organization Secretary Conferences

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 7 Aug 82 1520 GMT

[Text] The MPRP Central Committee has issued a decree entitled "On the Results of Zone Conferences of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations." It notes that zone conferences of secretaries of primary party organizations, organized by the party Central Committee, have constituted an important measure which is of great significance for synthesis and dissemination of advanced work methods and amassed advanced know-how in the activities of primary party organizations pertaining to implementation of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, securement of execution of economic and cultural plans, indoctrination, for finding and correcting existing deficiencies, and concentration of party ideological-organizational work on unresolved problems.

In anticipation of the zone conferences, party organizations initiated large-scale competition and stepped up ideological-organizational work to an even greater extent. As a result of this, the plan targets of the first half of 1982 were successfully achieved, the document states. The zone conferences were held in a businesslike atmosphere, on a high ideological-organizational level. The conferences demonstrated that as the party's leadership and guiding role steadily grows, and as socialist construction gathers momentum, the role and authority of primary party organizations are enhanced, the scientific foundation of party work is improved, its methods are enriched and style improved, and valuable experience is amassed, the MPRP Central Committee decree emphasizes.

Mongolian Youth Train in Irkutsk

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 7 Aug 82 1535 GMT

[Text] Irkutsk is rightly called Eastern Siberia's largest center for training highly skilled specialists. For many years now Mongolian boys and girls have received training here, states the newspaper UNEN in an article devoted to the 60th anniversary of Mongolian students receiving schooling in the USSR.

The founder of the MPRP and the people's state, D. Suhe-Baatar, began precisely in this Siberian city mastering the theory of Marxism-Leninism, military science, and acquiring experience in building socialism. Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, other prominent party, government and civic leaders, and famed Mongolian scientists were educated at the Irkutsk Institute of the National Economy, the article notes.

Since Mongolian students began studying in Irkutsk, the national economy and culture of the MPR have received thousands upon thousands of highly qualified specialists, who are today productively working for the prosperity of the homeland.

More than 2300 Mongolian boys and girls are presently enrolled at Irkutsk educational institutions. Mongolian students receive not only an education and learn a profession, but also receive practical skills, Communist indoctrination, and internationalist conditioning.

The party and government of the MPR have highly praised the enormous contribution made by the educational institutions of Irkutsk toward training specialists needed by the MPR: by an edict of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, Irkutsk State University and three other of the city's higher educational institutions were awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor of the MPR.

Universal Education

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 7 Aug 82 1545 GMT

[Text] At the present time one out of every four persons in the MPR is enrolled in school, and the task of covering all school-age children with compulsory complete secondary education has been accomplished. Sixty-five percent of all this republic's citizens between the ages of 16 and 49 have achieved an incomplete secondary education. This is reported by MPR Minister of People's Education Ch. Sereeter in an article appearing in the newspaper UNEN in connection with nationwide discussion of the new draft law on public education in the MPR.

An enormous role in universal compulsory education is played by general-curriculum secondary schools, the minister noted. It is the general-curriculum secondary schools which build a comprehensive foundation for mastering various occupational specialties and for subsequent study at other educational institutions. General-curriculum secondary education in the MPR has experienced

considerable development during the years of the people's rule. The people's state devotes constant attention to strengthening school facilities, providing them with modern visual aids and school supplies, and each year allocates considerable funds for these purposes, writes the author of the article. More than 60 percent of all the children of livestock raisers are now enrolled and living at boarding schools entirely financed by the state.

The minister of people's education stressed that in connection with the present demands of socioeconomic development of the MPR, improvement of the general-education level of knowledge of the adult population constitutes a special task. Young workers and herdsmen study at evening (shift), correspondence and temporary schools, the network of which in this country is expanding year by year.

Vocational and technical training occupies an important place in the system of education in the MPR, stated Ch. Sereeter. It is developing as an important, efficient form of training skilled workers for the various branches of material production. More than 20,000 boys and girls are presently enrolled at vocational and technical schools.

The role of Mongolian higher educational institutions is steadily growing. At the present time this republic's higher educational institutions and specialized secondary schools are training people in more than 100 different occupational specialties, and the total number of enrolled students presently exceeds 36,000.

The minister of people's education stated that a close link between schooling and the practical business of building socialism has been and remains an important principle of universal compulsory education. A specific system has been established and is functioning in this country, the task of which is to provide polytechnic study in the schools for all [overstrikes, illegible].

The 18th MPRP Congress, the author of the article continued, advanced tasks pertaining to the further development and improvement of the public education system in the MPR. At the end of this year the important problem of further improving teaching and indoctrination work in general-curriculum secondary schools will be discussed at the next session of the MPR People's Great Hural. Teachers and all persons working in the field of public education see as their most important task improvement of teaching and indoctrination work, in a close link with the demands of building socialism, the minister stated.

Development of Vegetable Production

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 10 Aug 82 1910 GMT

[Text] Vegetable production plays an important role in accomplishing the tasks of providing the people of the MPR with foodstuffs. As a result of diversified measures taken in this area by the party and the republic's government, in the last two decades the total acreage devoted to growing vegetable crops has tripled in this country, vegetable production has increased by 280 percent, while potato production has more than doubled, a MONTSAME correspondent was informed at the MPR Ministry of Agriculture.

Presently approximately 60 state farms and feed producing farms, almost 220 agricultural associations, and dozens of interassociation farms and co-operatives are growing vegetables. Many trade and public food services organizations, schools and sanatorium-health resort facilities in this country are growing vegetables and potatoes on subsidiary plots.

The growth of vegetable production and increase in the variety of agricultural crops being grown is accompanied by an increase in their per capita amount. In the last 20 years the quantity of vegetables per capita has more than doubled, while the figure for potatoes has increased by 20 percent.

The bulk of vegetables and potatoes are consumed in the country's central areas, which is the reason for the high concentration of vegetable producing farms in this region. Suffice it to note that today more than half of the acreage assigned in this country to producing vegetables and potatoes is located in the Tob and Selenge aymags.

Foreign Trade Is an Important Factor

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 10 Aug 82 1915 GMT

[Text] MPR foreign trade has almost tripled in the last 20 years.

MPR foreign trade constitutes an important factor in implementation of the economic policy of the MPRP. Through imports, this country meets its requirements in various machinery and equipment.

The MPR presently trades with approximately 30 different countries and imports tens of thousands of different consumer goods items. The MPR exports many agricultural products and products of Mongolian industry.

More than 95 percent of the MPR's total foreign trade volume is with the CEMA member nations, including approximately 80 percent with the USSR.

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